THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH JUNE.

THAT STAUNCH FRIEND of India, Mr. Allan Hume, has addressed a letter to the London *Daily News* regarding the Jurisdiction Bill, which with singular accuracy represents the Native feeling on the subject. He thus begins:

Will you permit one who has for nearly 35 years resided in India as an official and non-official, who was for more than ten years a Secretary to the Government of India, and who now enjoys opportunities of gauging the real feelings of the Natives of India, such as certainly no other European possesses, to say a very few words about the so-called Native Jurisdiction Bill? At the outset, the Natives did not take any lively interest in the matter; they approved it, and were grateful for this as for all the other steps taken by Lord Ripon towards the improvement of their political status, but they did not consider this particular measure of any special importance, and he'd that there were many other reforms that might preferably, in their interests, have been first undertaken. Now, however, the Bill has been made, as it were, a test case; now that the issue has become, does England intend to insist on justice to 200 millions of Indians, or will she allow herself to be bullied out of what (whether very necessary or not) is clearly simple justice by an insignificant coterie of, at the outside, 5,000 Englishmen, and that although the wisest and soberest minded Englishmen out here are in favour of the measure, without doubt the Natives will be bitterly disheartened and disappointed if it be withdrawn. To them it will mean a great deal more than the abandonment of this particular measure—it will signify a public disavowal of the long professed (but never till Lord Ripon [illegible] acted up to) policy of equal rights, without distinction of creed, and will involve in their eyes the formal abrogation of India's Magna Charta, the Queen's famous Proclamation on the assumption of the Government of the country by the Cown. It may have been a mistake to take this particular step at this time. It was not *per se* of vital importance, it was, so to speak, a mere outlying branch of the main trunk of Lord Ripon's policy—a policy which if allowed to mature, will cover the whole land with the grateful shade of peace and prosperity, but this step having been taken, the circumstances of the times have invested it with an importance not its own, and any retreat from the position occupied by Government cannot fail to be highly injurious, and may not, improbably, prove actually disastrous in its ultimate consequences.

This is correct *verbatim et literatim.*

MR. HUME thus concludes:

Few, if any Europeans know as much as I do of what lies below the surface here, and loving alike the country of my birth and of my adoption, I would in the best interest of both earnestly implore my countrymen at home not to be led away by the frantic vehemence of a minute solely self-regarding and foolishly-excited section of the community here, or countenance a concession to the prejudices of these which would greatly aggravate the difficulties proximately in store for British rule in India by weakening still further the loyal wanning national beliefs in our good faith and desire to govern India in the interests of her people. Thus far Lord Ripon has succeeded in changing, as though with the wand of a magician universal sullen discontent into widespread and enthusiastic loyalty; but if now in this test case, his hand be forced by orders from home, the good-will that he has succeeded in regenerating towards our rule, will be transferred to him as an individual, and the old bitter, though secret, dissatisfaction with our unsympathetic alien Government will revive in redoubled intensity. What the end must be in such a case no one who can read right the lessons of the past can for one moment doubt.

Lord Ripon we cannot believe will shew such weakness as to withdraw the Bill.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS in a leading article on Lord Ripon's policy says:

Lord Ripon stands in need of the most earnest and thorough support from the Government and the Liberal majority of the English people, and we have no doubt that he will receive it. A strenuous and determined effort is being made by the official classes—or some of them at least—in India to render it impossible for the Viceroy to maintain his policy and his place. Our own correspondent sent us yesterday from Allahabad a citation from an article in the *Pioneer*, the organ of the official class, which, while acknowledging Lord Ripon's calmness, courage, and integrity of motives, declared it to be "almost the universal feeling of Englishmen in India" that "the only solution of the difficulty is a change of Viceroy." This is plain-speaking at all events; and it unquestionably expresses with precision the object of a large proportion of the class it represents. It is not correct indeed to say that such is "almost the universal feeling of Englishmen in India." Such a statement is mere exaggeration. Lord Ripon's policy has the approval of a large number of the most enlightened, even among English officials in India, and still more of Englishmen who do not belong to the class of officials. But we do not mean to say that there is not a very strong and bitter feeling against the policy and the man now ranking in the minds of a large proportion of the official class. The sort of sentiment which was once felt and expressed towards Lord Canning has now Lord Ripon for its object. The dispute between Mr. Justice Norris and the editor of a native journal in Bengal has fallen out at an untimely moment. A great meeting of the native population of Calcutta has been held to protest against the action of the Judge in having ordered a Hindu ido to be brought into court for the purpose of identification. Ten thousand persons are reported to have attended the meeting and joined in a protest against what is looked upon by them as an insult to Hindu religious feeling. We do not know that the judge was really to blame in the course he took—a course which seems to have had the approval of the Hindu officials of the court; and we see no reason to believe that any slight to any religious sentiment was intended. The whole dispute, however, coming at the present moment, made a fresh occasion of excitement and alarm in England as well as in India.

Again:

Lord Ripon, it was said in the House of Commons on Friday—but only said by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett to be sure—has received lately public and deliberate slights from European residents because of his course of action. The statement was contradicted. The Prime Minister said that he had heard of nothing of the kind. Even, however, if the story were true, it would only show that Lord Ripon was misunderstood, as Lord Canning had been, and that there were rude and thoughtless persons among the Englishmen living in India. The English Government is not likely to be moved much by the clamour of the class of persons, if there be any such, whose feelings find relief in public slights to the Viceroy of India. The duty of Her Majesty's Ministers is to stand by Lord Ripon; the duty of the English people is to maintain them in that attitude.

It is also our duty to stand by our Ruler and give him our utmost support. Surely the grateful feelings of 250 millions of people cannot go for nothing.

WE LEARN from the *Pioneer* that a Committee will assemble at Naini Tal, in a few days, under the presidency of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, C.S.I., to examine and report upon the Local Self-Government Bills for the N. W. Provinces.

IT IS stated that at Newport, a marriage recently took place at which the bride was a widow, aged eighty-two, and the bridegroom a bachelor of eighty! The bride was given away by her grandson!!

THE GAZETTE DE TURKESTAN announces that the Russian troops have evacuated Kuldja. Two squadrons of Cossacks remains behind, however, to ensure the safety of the Russian Consulate.

TUESDAY, 12TH JUNE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Sir Alexander Grant, and Lieut-General Walker. R. E., Surveyor-General of India, are among the distinguished persons on whom the Cambridge University propose to confer the honorary degree of LL. D.

THE RECENT introduction of machinery into the Government tannery at Cawnpore promises, it is stated, to furnish much better leather, and in larger quantities, to the Bengal Cavalry regiments and batteries of Horse Artillery, dependant for their supply upon its outturn.

IT HAS BEEN definitely arranged, says *Vanity Fair*, that the Duke of Connaught shall come to India for a short time. The Duchess will accompany the Duke, but upon the advice of the doctors the infant Prince and Princess will not come with Their Royal Highnesses.

AN UNUSUAL scene took place the other day in Rome. Pope Pius IX.'s effects were sold by auction as if the family were completely ruined, and were trying to make the utmost penny by a great name, whereas the smallest missal should have been kept a sacred family relic for ever. It was indeed a very uncommon sight to see saints, Madonnas, crucifixes, portraits of crowned heads, and high or celebrated persons, &c., held up to auction and knocked down to the highest bidder.

WE NOTICE that Pundit Shyamiji Krishnavarma and Miss. Tagore, daughter of Mr. Gyanendramohun Tagore, Barrister-at-Law, were the two honored Natives of India who lunched with the Prince of Wales in Baliol College Hall, on the occasion of the laying of the memorial stone of Professor Monier William's Indian Institute at Oxford.

THE TIMES OF INDIA says:—

The Bengali Babu has, of late been so generally abused that it is quite refreshing to read the following candid expression of a planter's opinion with reference to him:—"The Bengali Babu is, perhaps, the only Native who can acquire an idea of punctuality. The Bengali clerk, when a good man, is simply invaluable. For the pay that *sircars* get as a class, the work that they do is truly wonderful. They are always ready, civil, and obliging and I am sure there is not another class on the face of the earth who are more worthy of being well treated by Europeans. Their wonderful aptitude with accounts makes them more than a match for the dodging factory amla and putwaries, and their faithfulness to their masters is great. But there are rampant Anglo-Saxons who seem to think that they can do without the Bengali. Let us see.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT is understood to have suggested a compromise in the matter of the Jurisdiction Bill—that where a European is brought before a Native Magistrate a European Magistrate shall be associated with the native on the bench, and where a native Sessions Judge presides at the trial of a European, the accused shall have the right of calling for a jury. What a solution of the difficulty!

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JUNE.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS says:

The Municipal Commissioners appear somehow to have got out of hand, and to be running a little wildly. On Friday week with the best intentions in the world they stultified themselves by stultifying the Sanitary Committee. On Friday last they took it into their heads to supersede the Town Council by the appointment of a perfectly unnecessary Committee to carry on a perfectly unnecessary controversy. The Chairman supported Mr. Jones in the recommendation that the memorial of certain inhabitants should be referred to the Town Council. That was a legitimate course, and, as representing the actual working of the Municipality, the consideration of the memorial fell naturally to the Town Council. The fact that Mr. Harrison supported Mr. Jones ought to have convinced the Commissioners that the Town Council was the proper body to deal with the offensive-defensive document arraigning the Municipality.

Our own opinion is that the matter ought to have been referred to the Sanitary Committee, because the memorial referred to the sanitary condition of the town.

THE DARJEELING paper has the following:

"A meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held this afternoon to discuss the Act for regulating ticca coolies in hill Municipalities; and certainly a more zealous, conscientious, and careful collection of bumbledom never incubated nearly four hours than the Corporation of Darjeeling.

Bravo!

THE AUTHOR of the obnoxious advertizement in the *Englishman* makes the following apology:

SIR,—Having seen in the daily papers continuous allusions to an advertisement which I sent you some time ago, signed "Chew Cha Chum," I beg to state that my object in forwarding it to you was simply to perpetrate what I considered a harmless joke.

I cannot express to you sufficiently how sorry I feel that the matter has been taken notice of seriously by the authorities; and also beg to tender my full and sincere apology and regret, at the annoyance it may have occasioned the native gentlemen or yourself.

It was thoughtlessly done without consideration, and not the slightest desire on my part to insult any member of the community, more especially servants of the Crown.

Be kind enough to publish this letter and enclose my name and address for your information, which, if you think necessary, you are at liberty to append.

Saidpore June 9, 1883. CHEW CHA CHUM.

First kick and then beg pardon.!

THE COST of the British Mission to Moscow has been submitted to the House of Commons, the sum demanded being six thousand pounds; of this sum two thousand and five hundred is for the rent of the house for the accommodation of the Duke of Edinburgh for one week. The Radicals have intimated that they will strenuously oppose the grant of money on the grounds stated by Mr. Labouchere who contended that, if the Duke of Edinburgh wished to attend the coronation of his relative, he should pay the cost himself.

MR. ALDERMAN FOWLER moved a resolution in the House of Commons declaring that in the opinion of the House the statement of Financial affairs in India should be made at a period in session, when it can be fully discussed. As an amendment to this, Sir G. Campbell moved that the accounts should be submitted to a select committee, contending that this was the only mode in which the House of Commons could exercise an adequate and judicious control over the finances of India. Mr. CROSS, in reply, accepted the motion, and said he should only be too glad if practical effect could be given to it at once. The financial statement had arrived from India, and if the members would unite to expedite Government business, there was no reason why the budget should not be discussed about the middle of July. Mr. Stanhope thought the mode in which the Indian finances were dealt with in the House, was a scandal to both sides. Sir George Campbell eventually withdrew his amendment, and the motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, 14TH JUNE.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letter:

INSTITUTION OF MEDICAL ENGINEERS,
10, *Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street,*
Westminister, S.W. 17th May 1883.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—In your issue of the 9th of April last in an article headed "High Education in India" I am glad to see that

the question of high *scientific education* has been raised, mention has also been made "that India has not yet produced a single man of science worthy of the name." It is a fact and one which we have no reason to be surprised at, nay under present circumstances I should be surprised if it were otherwise. Three years' laboratory lectures do not turn out "a man of science worthy of the name;" like other branches of learning, to gain eminence in this we must follow it up as a profession all our life. At present very few of our University men are following up any scientific pursuits. By the time a Calcutta University graduate settles down as a pleader in a law court, or a teacher in any of the numerous schools or colleges or a clerk in a Government or merchant's office, he manages to forget a good portion of his chemistry, physical science, astronomy or any of the higher branches of Mathematics he learnt whilst he was in the University; I do not blame him for this. Of what earthly use his chemistry might be in finding out the legal points of his case or physical science or astronomy in docketing his letters or differential or integral calculous in teaching entrance course in a school. I do not hereby mean that his scientific and mathematical knowledge can be of no use to him, but as a fact it is very seldom called for any use. We value things according to their utility; science up to the present time in our country is a branch of education confined principally in laboratories and lecture-rooms of colleges and is of little worldly value to most of those, who learn it there, and as long as we do not apply it more generally for practical purposes and thus afford our University men an opportunity to bring their scientific knowledge to bear on them, we cannot expect that India will "produce men of science worthy of the name."

The remedy proposed by Messrs. Eliott and Pedler is I am afraid too weak. To send one student every other year say every year to Europe for scientific study from a country of 250 millions of souls is nothing more than a drop in the ocean; and even then what would be the material benefit arising therefrom, if the students after their return do not find occupations to keep their scientific acquirements constantly at work, in that case they are no more expected to turn out "men of science worthy of the name" than our University men under present circumstances. Then again the scientific training given at present in the Calcutta University is sufficient to produce "men of science worthy of the name" if only the ex-students follow any particular branch of science all through their life as one would any particular branch of any profession. No, Mr. Editor I can not agree with Messrs. Eliot and Pedler in trying to produce or import an article for which there is at present but little demand. I believe in creating the demand first and then producing or importing the article according to the demand. If well-wishers of India are anxious to see her produce 'men of science worthy of the name,' let them first try to create a demand for such men and then they will find their production in our country is no more difficult than in other countries of the world, and no more creation or conversion of scholarships will be required to send people to Europe for the study of science than for studying for the bar civil or medical services for which hundreds of students are now coming here of their own accord and at their own expense. Yet strange to say there is more need for scientific men in India to develop her natural resources, than for barristers, civil or medical servants; yet our University men having a fair theoretical knowledge do not find any scientific occupation to make use of such knowledge and at the same time to acquire more; to every one who has paid any attention to this subject, it is clear that a link is missing, and that is the application of science for practical purposes, and here I agree with Messrs Eliot and Pedler that a complete practical and theoretical training in any branch of science can not be obtained in any educational institution in India. Now let me make this point clear. There are institutions here in this country where theorical and practical training in any branch of science can be obtained, but a better course and one of more pratical value, is to learn the theoretical parts in an educational institution and practical parts in scientific works carried on by private individuals or companies for commercial purposes only. We have our Universities where our students can obtain theoretical training, now if we can establish some scientific works or factories where theories of science are put into practice, we shall not only enable our University men to complete their scientific training but also be able to supply them with scientific occupations. I might here mention the names of Sir William Armstrong, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Sir Henry Bessemer and Dr. Siemmers, men whose names are known throughout the scientific world, and who are also heads of large flourishing works of above description at first established by their own selves and where now many young students receive their practical training some by paying a premium and some gratuitously.

Yours faithfully,
BIPRODAS PAL CHOUDHURI.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a crowded meeting was held at Barripore on the 25th May last to express sympathy with Babu Surendranath Banerjea. The usual Resolutions were passed.

FROM the report of the working of the Jute Ware House Act in Calcutta during 1882-83 it appears that the Jute Ware House fund shews a deficit of Rs. 8754-1-2 which arose from the expenditure incurred being in excess of the fire-brigade Budget, and this was caused by several large fires which occurred at Strand, Nimtollah, and the Suburbs, putting an unusual strain upon the resources of the fire brigade.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT on the weather and rainfall during the week ending 9th June gives the weather hot and dry in almost every district in Bengal, the rainfall being scanty and very unequally distributed. In Tipperah there were occasional showers and some crops in the north damaged by early rain.

FRIDAY, 15TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Office copy of the following telegram addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bengal:—"The British Consul, Constantinople, telegraphs—In reply to questions from Consul at Jeddah, English delegate at Board of Health communicates following:—Ottoman Health Department is endeavouring to make arrangements with Khedive Steam Ship Company for conveyance of pilgrims from Camaran to Jeddah. Nothing settled yet. Pilgrim ships are vessels specially freighted for transport of pilgrims to Mecca. A few pilgrims, number not yet determined, taking passages by other vessels will not render those vessels subject to pilgrim regulations."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* writes to enquire "if there is any truth in the rumour set afloat by the *Hindoo Patriot* that the immediate object of Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's visit to England is to agitate in favor of the Jurisdiction Bill alone, and has no connection whatever with the great contempt case." The editor of the *Mirror* in a foot-note says: "Most certainly Mr. Ghose has gone to England in connection with the contempt case as also with other objects in view." What we wrote on the subject was this:

Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose has left for England. He has been deputed by the United Indian Committee, which has been lately formed by native members of the Calcutta bar and other native gentlemen for the ventilation of Indian grievances in England. The primary object of his mission is we believe to explain to the British public the native views regarding the Local Self-Government scheme and the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill.

It would be seen from the above that we did not say that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's mission "had no connection whatever with the great contempt case." At the time Mr. Lalmohun Ghose left India he was not specially commissioned with the contempt case. It was understood that he would take it up if he was put in funds. We received this information on good authority. We were asked not to make any announcement on this subject till the arrangement was made. We believe a remittance has since been made to Mr. Lalmohun Ghose and the contempt case has been committed to his care.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Raja Lillanund Sing, Purnea. He was an open-handed man, and was somewhat profuse in his gifts, which involved his princely estate. He was a type of the old Indian gentleman. We hope his son will by his prudence and good management maintain the dignity of his estate and house.

THE ENGLISHMAN has the following:

We see that the Secretary of State for India declined to receive the Committee of the Indian Association who proposed to wait upon him in order to urge a mitigation of the sentence upon the editor of the *Bengalee* newspaper.

We are sorry to read this. We are surprised that the Secretary of State did not shew the Indian Society the common courtesy of granting them an interview. The Society made a wrong move by asking the Secretary of State to mitigate the sentence, the Crown having no power to remit a sentence in a contempt case. But surely that should not have led the Secretary of State to shew such marked discourtesy to the Society.

THERE WERE 200 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 9th June, of which 40 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 60 from fevers, 9 from bowel-complaints, 15 from pthisis and asthma, 10 from convulsions, 17 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 49. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 28·5.

SATURDAY, 16TH JUNE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE in a despatch to the Government of India thus records his sorrow at the death of Sir Salar Jung:

The announcement of this melancholy event contained in your Excellency's telegram of the 9th February was received by her Majesty's Government with profound regret. They are very sensible of the loss which the British Government in a scarcely less degree than his Highness the Nizam has sustained in the premature decease of the statesman who has so long and ably conducted the affairs of the Hyderabad State, and they observe with much satisfaction that their sentiments upon the occasion have found suitable expression in the notification issued by your Excellency in Council on the 10th February.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S London correspondent says:

Miss Florence Nightingale has, secured the meeting of the Association of the 1st of June, for her paper on "The Dumb shall speak, and the Deaf shall hear; or the Ryot, Zemindar, and the Government." This sensational title which reads very much like the name of a burlesque on a comic operetta, will warn you of the horrors with which the philanthropic lady will curdle the blood of those who attend the meeting. The downtrodden famishing ryot, the bloodthirsty zemindar, and the malevolent Gallio of a Government that cares for none of these things, will doubtless all be trotted out regardless of expense or fact; and then Lord Ripon will be flattered, as the scourge sent of God to chastise the ferocious and felonious administrators of India, and their myrmidons the zemindars. And this is how English people learn Indian politics.

Aye! Aye!

AN ENGLISHMAN thus writes to the *Englishman*:

Since Lord Ripon's ill-omened and wicked attempt to proclaim and establish equality, where there is no equality, every thing has changed. First we hear of an attack by a gang of ruffians in Bannispuker upon unarmed and inoffensive European school-boys; then a Judge of the High Court is shamefully libelled; then a *posse* of Bengali school-boys stone and hoot at the European officials and police in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall and Old Post Office Street; then we hear of Europeans being subjected to insult by natives in the tram-cars and public gardens, and this morning, within two hundred yards of Government House, a brutal and violent attempt at rape was committed by a native upon an English lady, the wife of a Government official. Will this satisfy Lord Ripon?

And all this is due to the baleful influence of the Ilbert Bill! What next and next? During the height of the Mutiny Mr. James Hume, the then Senior Magistrate of Calcutta, if we recollect aright, had to try a similar case of attempted rape committed by a Mussulman upon a European lady, and Mr. Hume we believe dismissed the charge for sufficient reasons.

THE BATTLE OF the sewere is still raging in Calcutta. Mr. Robert Knight has made valuable contributions to the literature on the subject, which we hope to notice hereafter. In the meantime we gladly reproduce the following testimony of Dr. Coates regarding sewer gases and typhoid fever:

Now about the perfervid outcry which has been poured forth about our sewer gases giving typhoid fever, and with every possible sympathy for Mr. Sutherland and for other cases which may have occured, the facts are against the theory here in Calcutta. I am one of eight officers attached to the Medical College Hospital which accomodates age, sex, race and religion alike. In the five and a half years from 1878 to date above 300,000 patients have passed under our observations and only two cases of typhoid fever have been among them, one of these came from the suburbs.

This assurance is very important.

IN 1872 the courts-martial in the United Kingdom were 9,408, in 1882,9,243. Of desertions there were in 1872,2271, and 2,402 in 1882. The reductions to the ranks were 1,061 in 1872, and 1,337 in 1882. The solitary confinements and imprisonments were 5,018 in 1872, and 7,272 in 1882. This was upon an average in both years of 100,000 men.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 10.—Timothy Kelly a Phœnix Park murderer was hanged at Dublin yesterday.

12.—The House of Lords last night read a second time the Bill for marriage with a deceased wife's sister, by one hundred and sixty-five votes against one hundred and fifty-eight.

15.—At the trial of the dynamite conspirators before the special court yesterday, Thomas Gallaghor, Willson, Dalton, and Curtain, were sentenced to penal servitude for life whilst Ansburg and Bernard Gallagher were acquitted.

Lord Dufferin received yesterday a deputation of Armenians, and stated that he had had an audience of the Sultan, whom he had warned of the danger of delaying reforms in Armenia.

The Premier, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that Her Majesty's Government will send a Commissioner to the Transvaal to consider the working of the Convention with a view to the revision of the same.

The Earl of Derby, replying to a question in the House of Lords, last night, said that a despatch had been sent to the Cape stating that the British Government, under certain conditions, would resume the Government of Basutoland.

13*th*.—The *Standard* this morning publishes a paragraph stating that Sir Louis Mallet retires from his post at the India office in September. The House of Commons last night agreed without a division to a motion brought forward by Lord George Hamilton that a revision of the Land Act should be made to enable tenants to purchase farms by means of advances by the State.

14*th*.—Mr. John A. Godley, Commissioner of Inland Revenue, will succeed Sir Louis Mallett at the India Office.

St. Petersburgh, June 13.—The sentences of three of the Nihilists arrested at their rendezvous here on the 1st April last have been commuted from death to penal servitude for life. The sentences of the other prisoners have also been reduced.

Shanghai, June 12.—Negotiations between M. Tricou and Liuchung-chang are progressing favourably.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the first number of a new weekly entitled "*The Indian Opinion*." It is fairly written and moderate in tone. We wish it success.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications: 1. Report on the Police Administration of British Burma for 1882. 2. Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for 1881-82. 3. Note regarding Paper-making Industry in India. By L. Liotard, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India. 4. The Coming Future. By S. B. Jehangir, Bombay, 1883. 5. Christ vs. Krishna, a brief comparison between chief events &c. of each. By L. A. Sakes M. D. 6. Messrs. F. W. Reynolds & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue of Wood working Machinery and other Builder's Plant and Appliances, No. 118. 7. Liberal Principles in India—A Paper read before the East Indian Association. By H. G. Keene, C. I. E., M. R. A. S. 8. Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XVI., Part 2. 9. A collection of Papers on Bee-keeping in India—Published under orders in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. 10. Mahabharatam—Vana Parva, No. 9, with Sanskrit text and Bengali Translation

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.

XIII.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S SPEECH.

WE have neither time nor space to discuss in detail the many important points covered by Sir Steuart Bayley's speech. In the present article we will notice Sir Steuart's remarks on the subject of the transferability of the occupancy tenure. He said that such transferability is in most parts of the country "an absolute fact." We do not deny that it has come to be so recognized in many parts of the country, but generally with the consent of the landlord. Where the landlord's consent is not given, the new tenant is hot recognized by him, and a keen struggle not unfrequently goes on between the two till some consideration is paid to the zemindar in recognition of his proprietary right. So that practically the prevalence of the right of transferability is now more an outcome of mutual arrangement between the zemindar and ryot than the evidence of an inherent right in the tenant. Sir Steuart remarked: "The power to transfer gives a value to the right of occupancy which is always available as a means of enforcing payment to the landlord; and though it opens up undoubtedly some room for letting in hostile or objectionable tenants, we have done our best to guard against this by giving the landlord the right of pre-emption at a fair rate, to be fixed, if necessary, by the Court. And let me here point out that the right of pre-emption is not the dead loss to the landlord that has been represented. If the right of occupancy is of any value, it will not be of less value to the incomer than to the outgoer. In other words, the practical operation will be, that the landlord will recover the price he has paid in the shape of a bonus or premium from the incoming tenant whom he prefers to the private purchaser. Mr. Field, in discussing the argument in favour of transferability from the point of facility of execution of decree, says:—

The strongest point of the complaints urged against the proposed rent law procedure is concerned not with the delay in obtaining a decree, but with the delay and difficulty in getting the decree executed once it has been obtained. Thus the experience of the Courts entirely corroborates. The average raiyat is too poor for process against his moveables to be productive of much result. His cattle are easily got out of the way, or, if attached are made the subject of false claims by third parties. He seldom or never possesses immoveable property. To take him on body warrant is merely to add to costs, the chance of realizing which is thereby diminished. If the raiyats's holding were saleable in execution, and would fetch at least sufficient to satisfy the decree and costs the landlord's execution difficulties would at once disappear.'

We have, accordingly, made the occupancy-right saleable in execution of a decree, as well as transferable and heritable, but we have not made it saleable by the landlord summarily and without decree." But it is one thing to allow the occupancy tenure to be sold in execution of a rent decree, and another thing to let it be sold outright by the ryot. Mr. Field, as far as we understand him, meant the former, but his arguments have been so interpreted as to imply that he supports the general question of transferability of the tenure. But all local officers do not take the view expressed by Sir Steuart Bayley. Thus we read in a report of the Board of Revenue:

"Both the Collectors of Backergunge and Tipperah are of opinion that the sale of occupancy rights to satisfy debts due by ryots should not be legalized. It would introduce all kinds of confusion. Mr. Barton thinks that in Eastern Bengal at least ryots need no further protection, nor further immunities, than they have at present. In many cases, as it is, the ryots are the masters and the zemindars the servants."

Mr. Peacock, when he was Commissioner of the Dacca Division, wrote as follows:

"I am on the whole inclined to recommend that occupancy rights should be liable to be sold in execution of a decree for rent when the judgment-creditor applies for execution to issue against such right. It will then rest with the zemindar to adopt this course, if such a sale would be more convenient than the direct resumption of the holding, and not otherwise. As regards the sale by private agreement of such a holding, I see no objection to the ryot being allowed to do so with his zemindar's consent. This would prevent the latter's interests from being prejudiced in cases where he was opposed to such a sale, and, on the other hand, it would not debar such sales from being effected in cases where the zemindar was willing that this should be done."

Mr. Edgar, whom Sir Steuart Bayley cites in support of his opinion, thus wrote on the subject, when he was Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling:

"It seems to me that the question of making occupancy rights transferable by private sale differs in many respects from that of making them liable to sale instead of to ejectment for arrears of rent. The latter, with proper safeguards against fraud on the part of the landlord, would be, I think, an unmixed benefit to the ryot and no injury to the zemindar, while I do not see how in practice it could have a tendency to transfer the land to undesirable classes. I have much more hesitation about the former measure."

Mr. Hodgkinson, the then Collector of Moorshedabad and subsequently Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, thus calls attention to the probable economic effects of a general recognition of the transferability of the occupancy tenure:

"It is believed that to make the tenure saleable would (1) be an undoubted advantage to the ryot, and (2) on the other hand it would frequently be a convenience to the zemindar to be able to realize arrears of rent by the sale of the tenure, instead of resuming direct possession of the land. I join issue with both these conclusions."

"The first feature of the change which will be made apparent to a body of cultivators, nine out of ten of whom are in debt, is the increased facility with which they can borrow money—a feature not calculated to arrest improvidence among an improvident class. The mahajun will then take care that no other feature is allowed to present itself."

"In districts where industries are carried on by European or native capital, requiring for the production of the subject-matter of the industry an amount of land more or less under the control of the capitalist, there would be a great danger of his becoming a large monopolist of land in neighbourhoods where he required it, were occupancy tenures transferable. In the three principal indigo districts of Behar tenures would be brought up all around the factories, the good land put into indigo, the bad land made over to cultivators at comparatively high rates."

None knows better than Sir Steuart Bayley the relations which subsist between the indigo planter and the ryot, and does he really believe that the proposed transferability of tenure will really benefit the ryot, when it will give only a new and much coveted facility to the planter to buy up the tenure? Is not the proposal in direct antagonism to the recent policy of Government regarding the sale of land? The Civil Procedure Code provides that in payment of debts agricultural implements and cattle should be exempted from attachment and sale; but what would be the practical effect of the present Bill in relation to that clause of the Civil Procedure Code? What good would there be in exempting agricultural implements and cattle from attachment for debt when the land would be liable to be sold and the ryot turned out of his hearth and home? The freedom of sale is recognized in the Deccan, but what is the result there? The ryots are deeply involved in debt so much so that the Government has been obliged to pass a special law for their relief. Mr. Elliot, the present Chief Commissioner of Assam, when he was Famine Commissioner in Mysore in 1877-78, in his report on the Mysore Famine of that year, made the following remarkable statements regarding the economic effects of the transferability of tenure in Mysore:

"A custom has grown up (not as far as I could learn, confirmed by any legal authority) under which he possesses a transferable interest in the land he cultivates, and this right of sale and mortgage is being followed by the same baneful result as in other parts of India. The ownership of the land is fast passing out of the hands of those who are directly interested in it. Any one who, in technical language, "tests the jamabandi,"—that is who takes the village papers and walks over the fields to compare the actual with the recorded facts,—will learn that this field belongs to a Brahmin at Seringapatam, and that to a revenue official at the head-quarters of the district, and the third perhaps to a trader in Bangalore. Not single fields only, but large blocks of land and sometimes whole villages, are alienated in this way; and the actual cultivator the old owner, remains on the worst and most precarious of tenures, a metayer tenancy-at-will, paying half the crop to the distant proprietor. In this way the glory of the ryotwary system, the union of cultivating and proprietary rights in one person, is departing from it, and the zemindary system is growing up without a traditionery basis, without historical justification, and without the careful protection of subordinate rights which the experience of three generations has introduced to remedy the evils inherent in the less simple tenure which prevails in Upper India.

Does Sir Steuart Bayley wish to scatter these evils broadcast over Bengal? We have no hesitation in saying that while the general recognition of the right of transferability will materialy injure the interests of the zemindar by seriously detracting from his proprietory rights, it will ruin the ryot and ultimately place him entirely at the mercy of the money-lender. The true friend of the ryot should resist this provision.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

THAT Indian Parliament of retired Anglo-Indians, the East India Association, had a debate on the Jurisdiction Bill. The debate was important and instructive. The immediate incentive to the debate was the reading of a paper entitled "Liberal Principles in India" by Mr. H. G. Keene, C. I. E., M. R. A. S. Speaking with the weight of 35 years' experience in India, he bore cheerful testimony to the integrity and efficiency of Native Judges. He said: "The Courts of first instance were entirely manned by native judges, who sat without juries, and had unlimited jurisdiction without distinction of creed or colour. He had himself seen a native judge hear an action for defamation brought against a noble lord in high position by another Englishman; and so satisfied were both plaintiff and defendant with the impartiality and general justice of the Court that neither exercised his right of appeal, though one had to pay costs, and the other failed to obtain the damages that he claimed. More than this, a native judge had a seat on the bench of every one of the four High Courts constituted in the various provinces, which heard causes criminal and civil with scarcely any appellate control at all." All this was in favour of the extension of the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates and Judges. But Mr. Keene was not in favour of the Jurisdiction Bill. It would seem that he did not object to the Bill so much on principle as on extraneous grounds. He said: "Not only was the Bill premature; it was also introduced awkwardly and without sympathy." Again: "As to "anomaly," he would have the word cashiered from Indian public service. Englishmen could not live there without anomaly: their very presence as rulers in India was an anomaly of the greatest magnitude. The whole situation was full of anomalies; but government was practical, and unless anomaly thwarted useful practice, Governments would be wise to take no notice of it." Mr. Keene, however, remarks, that "it would have been a graceful act to tell them that, if administrative convenience required them to be occasionally liable to be tried in courts presided over by native judges, they should have, at least, the right to claim the protection of a jury, of which not less than half should be men of their own creed and colour. If the venue lay in a place where there was no sufficiency of such material for a jury, travelling nowadays was neither very difficult nor very expensive. And very likely the mere knowlege that such a right had been reserved would have assuaged susceptibility; and the British subject would as often as not acquiesce

in the court's impartiality and wave his right." Surely such a well-informed man as Mr. Keene ought to have known that no Sessions Court of India can try a European British subject without granting him a jury. This is the present law, and it needs no explanation or supplement. Colonel Malleson hotly opposed the Bill, so did Mr. Roper Lethbridge. Both are well known friends of the people of India; and we are exceedingly sorry that they should have taken such a hostile attitude towards the Bill. Colonel Malleson denied that the present Bill was a small measure. He said:

Can that be a small measure which has roused the indignation of the great majority of our countrymen in India, which has brought into one camp the planter and the official, the tradesman and the magistrate, and which has even enlisted on their side the sympathy of the thoughtful natives of India? (Cheers.) Who was it that asked for this measure? Not certainly the Muhammadans, not the Europeans, not even the Hindus. It was a bait to attract popularity, a bait veneered with the delusive varnish of equality of races. No one more than myself would stand up for that real equality in the administration of justice in India. That, indeed, is the basis of good government all over the world. But what has this measure, a measure empowering native magistrates to try Europeans, in common with an equal application of the same principles of justice to all? I never have objected to the appointment of native magistrates in Presidency towns. Recollect that a valued friend of mine, Syud Ameer Ali, administered with marked success the office of chief magistrate of Calcutta. (Cheers) But what was it that enabled native magistrates to administer those offices to the satisfaction of Europeans in the large Indian centres? It was because that they were under the restraint of a very active public opinion of an unfettered Press, and they knew that they dared not deviate a hair's breadth from the course of justice.

But the light of public opinion, thanks to facilities of communications, to steam and electricity, now penetrates the remotest corners of the country, as the agitation against the Jurisdiction Bill shews. Newspapers are now read every where, and newspaper correspondents may be met with in every part of the country. Mr. Roper Lethbridge took a high ground, but he forgot that India could not advance if it was to be governed on the principle of superiority of race, that was to say, on the race prejudice of the Anglo-Indians. Will any right-minded Englishman contend that the principles of equal laws and equal justice should be surrendered to that prejudice?

The majority of the speakers were in favour of the Bill. Mr. Dunlop C. B. "reminded the audience that he had been in India at the time of the Mutiny, at which he had held the position of magistrate of Meerut. He said he was strongly in favour of the Ilbert Bill. He thought that, having done what they had to create sympathy between the governors and the governed, the only chance of success they had was to continue to use all means for still further extending that reciprocity of feeling. Sooner or later this Bill must be passed and it would be a great advantage not only to themselves but to their native countrymen." Mr. Robert Cust supported the Bill, as he was opposed to those class distinctions which caused so much trouble and unhappiness. He hoped the Bill would pass, and it would eventually have to be passed, whether they liked it or not. By far the ablest and noblest speech was that of the Chairman, Lord Stanley of Alderley. We give it *in extenso*:

The paper was a very valuable addition to the discussion which has already been held on the Jurisdiction Bill, for Mr. Keene, who had spoken with the experience of a judge, while supporting the Bill, had furnished arguments which were calculated to allay the irritation and the groundless alarm of the English settlers in India—an alarm chiefly due to the exaggeration with which the question had been discussed. This exaggeration in India was apparently due to the fears of the indigo planters, and perhaps, the tea planters, since the chief outcry against Lord Ripon's Bill had come from Bengal. With regard to the opposition which the Bill had met with in this country, he thought they would have heard nothing of it if there had been a Conservative or a Whig Prime Minister in power; and that the general perturbation of men's minds, with regard to the safety of all institutions, had caused them to look with greater jealousy at any changes, however small. This measure, it had been stated, if at present carried out, would only affect the *status* of two native Indian judicial officers, and on that account the author of the paper might fairly say that the change was "premature," and need not have been made until the appointment of a greater number of Indian magistrates rendered it necessary. To this it might be replied, on behalf of the Indian Government, that it was easier to make the change now, when it would have such a limited effect in practice, and when it would be easier to watch the effect of the measure, rather than later, when, if a larger number of magistrates were to receive the extended jurisdiction, the sentimental grievance would be greater than now. The real motive and cause of this Bill were the financial necessity of introducing more natives of India into the Civil Service, and that the judicial branch of it was that for which they were most fitted. Only ten days ago Mr. Stanhope was pressing a resolution imposing greater economy on the Indian Government; and the Under Secretary, Mr. Cross, while asking for more time, and speaking of the "great drain from India," caused by the home charges and pensions, stated that the only remedy for this was the employment of more natives of India, whose pensions would be spent in India. The noble chairman did not believe that the evils of the financial drain from India had ever been so well or so clearly stated by any member of the Government as they had on that occasion by Mr. Cross. In consequence of the exaggeration with which the question had been treated people had lost sight of the facts, and one who had written under the name of an "Indian Judge" in newspaper columns, had over-looked the fact that native magistrates under the Bill would still only give sentences not exceeding a year's imprisonment, and that neither they nor the subordinate English magistrates would try capital charges. The English in India who had taken fright at the measure had not been logical. They ought, logically, demand that they should be sent home to London to be tried, for they certainly ran more risks if tried by some of the judicial officers who had had no legal training than they would if tried before a native judicial officer, who, on the hypothesis of the Bill, would only be appointed after legal training and a certain amount of judicial experience and probation. Even the High Courts of the Presidency towns were so unequal to law Courts in England that an Englishman might regret falling under their jurisdiction. He gave instances of the misdirection of justice under the present system, in which the Supreme Government had interposed, and yet he said, it did not appear that any English newspaper had taken up the matter or cried out against the errors. He thought the practical effects of the Bill would be very limited, but should they be as extensive as the opponents of the Bill assumed, the measure would have the beneficial effect of directing public attention, in a greater degree, to the administration of justice, and purifying it. It would sharpen the attention with which Chief Commissioners would revise the judicial proceedings of their subordinates. A strong argument against the Bill was the frequency of systematic false witness and false charges in India, but the Indian Magistrates would be better able to detect and frustrate such attempts than English magistrates had shown themselves capable of doing. The English magistrates had been over and over again the victims of imposition. Then it was said that Monro and other pillars of the East India Company would not have sanctioned such a Bill, and that because an Englishman was tried by his own Consul in Turkey, China, and Japan, he ought in India only to be tried by an Englishman. But in regard to the first argument, it was forgotten that in Monro's time the planter element was entirely absent from India. Europeans were not allowed to settle or to roam about India, and a great cause of friction was avoided. But the argument on the analogy of the extra-territorial jurisdiction in other countries of Asia was still more at fault, for those privileges of Europeans were not granted on account of the incapacity of the Judges of those countries, but on account of the difference between the laws of Europeans and Asiatics. But under the Bill it was English law which was to be administered by persons asserted by the Government to be duly qualified to administer it. Lastly, the proposed extension of jurisdiction of Indian Magistrates had originated with the Indian Government, and had been in contemplation long before Lord Ripon had proceeded to India—indeed, as the Secretary of State lately stated in the House of Lords, as long ago as in the Viceroyalty of Lord Canning.

Nothing could be a better answer to the objections to the Bill than this speech of Lord Stanley. It has the ring of true statesmanship.

MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT *Vrs.* LORD RIPON.

WE had barely time last week to notice Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's savage attack upon Lord Ripon. He described our present Viceroy a crotcheteer, a sentimentalist, a psuedo-humanitarian. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett opined that "the present state of India was graver and more serious than it had been at any 'time since the Mutiny." He continued:—'The introduction of the Criminal Procedure Bill had produced exaspiration between the two races such as had not been known for twenty years. There had been meetings, petitions, and protests in every part of India. It was said to be anomalous not to give the native Magistrates certain powers; but as a great statesman had said, the real anomaly was in our being in India at all. Let us give the people liberty and good administration. But it was perfectly impossible and ridiculous, so long as we retained our hold in India, to give native races full equality. The Bill was one affecting 250,000,000 of people, the commerce of India, and hundreds of thousands of Englishmen. Why, it represented 5s. or 10s. in the wage of every able-bodied workingman in this country. He charged the responsibility for this against Lord Ripon, the present Viceroy of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett further insinuated that Lord Ripon had been made a Marquis for his share in one of the most unfortunate transactions in English diplomacy some sixteen years ago, and that his Lordship's reward for his Indian policy would be a dukedom. We only wonder that any decent gentleman could bring such charges and accusations against a high-minded statesman like the present Viceroy of India. Many persons no doubt differ from Lord Ripon in matters of policy. But differences of opinion do not justify the use of such language as Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett used towards Lord Ripon. The most striking feature of the controversy regarding the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill has been the use of abusive language by the opponents of the measure. We are entirely at a loss to understand why those who think that Mr. Ilbert's Bill will be productive of serious mischief cannot discuss the merits of the question temperately without falling foul of those who differ from them. It is all very well to say that the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill has stirred up bad blood between the Anglo-Indians and the native community; but this would not have been the case, if the Town Hall orators, in denouncing the measure, had borne in mind that abuse was not argument. The Independent Britons, it must be remembered, are wholly and solely responsible for the mischief which has been done by the introduction of Mr. Ilbert's Bill in reviving race-animosities. If they had confined themselves to discussing the question on its merits and refrained from abusing their opponents, our countrymen would never have thought of returning tit for tat.

Mr. Gladstone, as might have been expected, warmly defended Lord Ripon from the accusations which Mr. Bartlett had brought against His Lordship. The Prime Minister said:—"The hon. gentleman said that Lord Ripon was made a marquis for his share in a most unfortunate negotiation. He was not going to open a chapter which would require time that was not now at command, but Lord Ripon was not the only person concerned in that negotiation, and when he referred to the participation of other men in it, he referred to it, not for the purpose of casting responsibility upon those other men, but simply for the purpose of doing them honour for bringing about a result with respect to which they, who were the advisers of the crown, undoubtedly had the full ultimate responsibility. The hon. gentleman said Lord Ripon was a crotcheteer, a sentimentalist and an ultra-humanitarian . . . . unless, however he was very much mistaken he was accustomed to hear descriptions of that kind applied to every one who sat on the Ministerial side of the House. Those who sat upon that side of the House were a set of crotcheteers sentimentalists, and pseudo-humanitarians. If that so, then did not the hon. member see that he was wasting his time and breath in making an appeal to them? They were absolutely disabled by internal defects from appreciating the truth and justice of the charges that were brought by the hon. member. So far from being able to discern the first elements of truth in the matter, they believed that Lord Ripon was both a just and a wise man. In the course of a public career which had now reached not very far short of 40 years his lordship had more and more approved himself to the judgment of his country and countrymen, and no part of that career had been more honorable or more beneficial than the years which he had spent in India. He knew nothing specific of the approach of Lord Ripon's return, but if, unfortunately, the time was approaching when, according to the routine of office, or the necessities of health, Lord Ripon would have to quit India—some he hoped, as worthy but certainly not worthier person, would be found to succeed to that high office—he would come back to be held in honour among the people of this country, and he would, as much as any Viceroy that ever lived, write has name upon the heads of the people of India." Well said, Lord Ripon has already written his name upon the hearts of the people of India. The Prime Minister's eulogy of Lord Ripon's administration is by no means an exaggerated one. Mr. O'Donnell and Sir George Campbell concurred in the eulogy passed by the Prime Minister upon the present Viceroy's administration. The former

gentleman pertinently observed that so far from the Viceroy being slighted, Government House was never more popular than at present. Lord Geo. Hamilton took part in the discussion, and declared that there was never a more foolish and ill-advised measure introduced by the Indian Government than that to which Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett had referred. "It had," observed his lordship, "brought about an antagonism between the whiteman and black, which every prudent statesman ought to avoid. He was convinced that the Government in India and at home would have the greatest difficulty in extricating themselves from the dilemma which Lord Ripon had created." Lord George Hamilton need not be so very ominous about the matter. His Lordship is probably not aware that the Black Act of 1836 had produced a much more serious outburst among the European Community in India, and that the excitement subsided in a short time after the passing of the law and the Independent Britons were reconciled to it. They are now so much in favour of having their civil suits tried by native judges that the planters of Tirhoot actually petitioned the Government for the retention of Babu Grish Chunder Ghose at Mozufferpore to try some important cases in which they were interested after his transfer to the Calcutta Small Cause Court had been *Gazetted*.

THE N. W. P. MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

ON the 10th instant the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton introduced two Bills into the Viceroy's Legislative Council—the N. W. P. Local Self-Government Bill and the Municipalities Bills. The former Bill we have already noticed in a previous issue, and we now proceed to discuss the provisions of the latter. The object of these two measures is to give legislative sanction to the proposals formulated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for giving effect to the views of the Supreme Government in the direction of extending local self-government. The Municipalities in the united provinces are at present constituted and guided in the performance of their duties by the provisions of Act XV of 1873. This Act gives plenary powers to Government to determine in the case of every Municipality in the North-Western Provinces whether the members shall be chosen by election or nominated by Government. It also enables Government to appoint as *ex-officio* members one-third of the whole Committee. The appointment of the President and Vice-President of every Committee under the existing law is, moreover, left entirely in the hands of the Local Government, which can unconditionally cancel, suspend, or limit any of the proceedings, bye-laws, or rules of the Committees, and abolish any tax imposed by them. Act XV of 1873 thus leaves Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces entirely at the mercy of the Local Government. Mr. Quinton's Bill, however, professes to bestow upon the people a much larger measure of control over municipal administration than they now possess. With a view to extend local self-government in Municipalities it is proposed to make certain changes in the existing law. A consideration of the important provisions of Mr. Quinton's Bill will show clearly how far they are calculated to attain the end which the Government has in view.

The most important alteration proposed to be made in the existing law is that under the new system of appointment of members the Boards will no longer contain the strong *ex-officio* element which has hitherto formed a part of Municipal Committees. Chapter II. of Mr. Quinton's Bill deals with the organisation of Municipal boards. These are to consist of elected members, and of a certain proportion of nominated members not exceeding one-fourth of the whole. But the elected members will not be chosen by a system of election pure and simple. The Bill provides that the Magistrate shall convene a meeting of the principal residents within municipal limits for the purpose of preparing and submitting to the Local Government proposals for determining the system of representation and election to be established in the municipality. The following persons are to be invited to attend the meeting:—(I) all Honorary Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality; (b) the members of the existing Municipal Committee; (c) the members of any punchayet formed under Act XX. of 1856; (d) any other leading residents of the municipality who, in the opinion of the Magistrate should be allowed to take part in the discussion. The meeting convened by the Magistrate shall submit to the Local Government proposals regarding the division of the municipality into wards; the number of representatives for each ward; the provision to be made for special representation of any classes of the community; the qualifications of electors and of candidates for election; the nomination of candidates, the time of election and the mode of recording votes; and any other matters regarding the system of representation and of election which it may seem to the meeting expedient to consider. Power is given to the Local Government to make rules regarding election after considering the proposals submitted by the meeting. As we have remarked in noticing the North-Western Provinces Local Self-Government Bill in a previous issue, we would have either election pure and simple or nomination pure and simple. Let municipal boards consist partly of elected, and partly of nominated members; but one cannot approve of the proposal to leave it to the Magistrate of the district to determine the system of election to be established in the Municipality. The difference between this arrangement and a system of nomination pure and simple would be inappreciable. It is needless to say that at the meeting to be convened for determining the system of election the District Magistrate will have every thing in his own way, and the persons who will be invited to the meeting will dare not oppose his views and wishes. If the Government thinks that the country is not ripe for the introduction of the elective system, let members of Municipal as well as of District and Local Boards be appointed by nomination. For our part we would not have a sham elective system. The next important point is the appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Municipal Boards. The majority of the Provincial Committee, which assembled at Naini Tal last year under the presidency of Mr. Carmichael, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, recommended that except in certain cases to be specified by the Government in which the District Officer should be the ex-officio Chairman, every municipality should be permitted to elect its own Chairman who might be official or non-official as the electors might choose. This recommendation has been accepted by the Local Government and embodied in Mr. Quinton's Bill, which allows of the election of any person as Chairman. It is as clear as the sun at noonday that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Municipal Committee will elect the District Officer to be its Chairman. No person in the Mofussil will dare incur the displeasure of the District Officer by opposing his election as Chairman of the District or Municipal Board. As regards the appointment of Vice-Chairman, it is left to the Municipal Board to elect one or two of its members to be its Chairman or Vice-Chairman. Though Mr. Quinton's Bill proposes to alter the existing system of appointing members and Chairman of boards, the change will be merely nominal. The present constitution of Municipal Committees in the North Western Provinces and Oudh will be left substantially unaltered.

Chapter III. of Mr. Quinton's Bill deals with taxation, and Municipal funds. Its provisions, vary but little from the existing Act. An addition, however, has been made to the taxes leviable by Municipal Committees with the sanction of Government. The new impost is a tax upon boats moved within Municipal limits. Mr. Quinton explains that this tax was omitted by an oversight from Act XV. of 1873. It is better that this omission should have been allowed to continue than that this addition should have been added to the taxes leviable by Municipal Committees in a Bill, which professes to bestow upon the people a much larger measure of control over municipal administration than they now possess. Nothing would be more unfortunate than a belief that the local self-government scheme has been made the pretext for increasing the burdens of the people. A tax upon boats moved within Municipal limits will not yield any appreciable income, and for the sake of an insignificant sum of money it would be the height of unwisdom to do any thing which might lead the people to conclude that taxes have been increased under the garb of giving them greater power to manage their own affairs. Chapter IV. of the Bill enumerates the powers and duties of the Municipal boards. It groups together all the duties of boards in what is thought to be the order of their obligation, and simplifies the rules of the existing Act as regards nuisances. Every Municipal Board will be bound to maintain a police establishment for watch and ward, for the prevention and suppression of nuisances and for the enforcement of the rates and orders of the board. The Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will not be relieved altogether of police charges. They will be relieved only of the charges for police used for the preservation of the peace and detection of crime. The municipal police establishment may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police force under the Local Government. If the establishment is a body of watchmen, they shall perform such duties and be liable to such penalties as rural police-men under the Village Police Act. But if the establishment is part of the general police force, the Local Government may define the duties which the officers and men of the establishment may or may not be required to perform. The municipalities in the United Provinces, like those in Bengal, should be relieved altogether of police charges. There is no reason why the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency should be treated differently in this matter. Chapter V. of the Bill deals with the subject of control. The provisions of this chapter are similar to those of the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, with the exception that the Commissioner may at once suspend, and the Local Government rescind, any act, order or resolution of the Board, which is manifestly in excess of its powers under the existing Act. Municipalities are not liable to the penalty of supersession, but section 59 of Mr. Quinton's Bill gives power to the Local Government to supersede a board in case of incompetency, persistent default or abuse of powers. We do not see any necessity for this provision when Municipal Boards will continue to be guided in the performance of their duties by the District officer. Power is also given to the Local Government to withdraw any local area from the operation of the Municipal Act. Mr. Quinton explains that this power is deemed necessary as cases sometime occur where a Municipality has been established in a place which experience proves to be unfit for municipal institutions, or where change of circumstances may have rendered such institutions unsuitable, and it would be improper in such cases to insist on the Act remaining in force for ever. We agree. In not a few instances outlying villages have been incorporated as municipal unions, which, are not prepared to bear the burden of municipal taxation.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

A LARGE number of landholders in the Central Provinces have submitted a petition to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, containing their remarks on the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill. It will be remembered that the Select Committee on the Bill submitted their report some while ago. They have presented a further report on the subject. As the petition criticizes the former report of the Select Committee we will confine our attention to it. The Committee made a number of important amendments in the Bill as originally introduced by Mr. Charles Grant in August 1880. The alterations, indeed, necessitated the redrafting of the *Bill*. The measure in question involves, to use Mr. Grant's own words, "some of the most uncertain and bitterly contested questions of Indian re-

venue history." Such being the case, the provisions of the Bill demand the most serious and attentive consideration. The important amendments made in the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill by the Select Committee afford a most striking illustration of the necessity for full criticism of legislative measures and of the wisdom of the resolution of Lord Ripon's Government to give wide publicity to Bills introduced into the Legislative Councils. If the Bill in question had been carried through the Council in haste rights and privileges would have been withdrawn from persons, who had not been given an opportunity of being heard on the matter. The Native landholders of the Central Provinces cannot adequately express their obligations to Mr. Morris for having insisted strongly on delay in passing the Bill and to Lord Ripon for having acceded to the Chief Commissioner's recommendation.

The object of the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill now before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, like that of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, is to amend Act X. of 1859, which now governs the relations between landlords and tenants in these Provinces. The Native landholders who have submitted their remarks on the Bill readily admit that in introducing it into the Legislative Council the Government has been actuated by the best of motives, namely, to promote the welfare and happiness of the cultivators. But they contend that the necessity for amending the law has not been established. They point out that there is no foundation for the statement that the introduction of Act X of 1859 into the Central Provinces has curtailed the ancient privileges of the tenants. In support of their position they quote a mass of official opinions from the Central Provinces Land Revenue Report for 1880-81. During that year a report was called for with statements regarding the number and relative position of privileged (occupancy) ryots. The Chief Commissioner considered it was desirable to see what their number and relative position were, for, contrary opinions were constantly expressed; some officers believing that privileged ryots being looked on by landlords with jealousy were steadily and gradually losing their rights, while others believed that an occupancy status had been acquired by a large number of ryots since settlement. The Commissioner of the Nagpore Division, in submitting the statements regarding occupancy ryots, draws attention to the immense increase in the number of occupancy ryots and their holdings, and observes that the increased area of land in their possession proves beyond question that tenants-at-will when the settlement was concluded have been allowed to hold on. The Commissioner of the Narbada Division bears testimony to the good feeling which generally prevails between landholders and their tenants. "The conclusion at which I arrive after much intercourse with landholders," writes the Commissioner, "is, that no considerable landlord ejects a tenant merely to prevent the growth of a right of occupancy . . During the 15 years that have elapsed since the settlement, all the best ryots have acquired a right of occupancy and every year adds to the number, inasmuch as the practice of the great body of the landlords in this Division is not to disturb possession, and it is a practice which should certainly be followed in all estates under direct management. The Commissioner of the Chhattisgurh Division also speaks of a large increase in the number of occupancy ryots. Mr. Morris, after considering the opinions expressed by the Divisional Commissioners, made the following remarks:—"The Chief Commissioner is not surprised at the results which a more careful scrutiny of the village papers has shown, our revenue courts are not overwhelmed with suits and applications the results of the quarrels between landlords and their tenantry, and it was only natural to assume that tenants-at-will would very largely develop into tenants with conditional occupancy rights. Hasty generalization from individual cases of sharp practice may have led some officers to think that there was a general determination on the part of landlords to prevent their tenants from acquiring occupancy rights, but there does not appear to be real antagonism between the classes. On this point the opinions of Commissioners are unanimous." If so, where is the necessity of making changes in the existing law? When good feeling prevails between landlords and tenants, when the number of occupancy ryots has largely increased since the last settlement, and when the head of the local administration is convinced that under the operation of Act X of 1359 tenants-at-will would very largely develop into tenants with conditional occupancy rights, why disturb the present state of things and set class against class by unnecessary legislation? The reasons put forward to justify such a change in the law as is contemplated by the present Bill, are not supported by facts. On the contrary, they conclusively show that the results of the working of Act X of 1859 have, in an eminent degree, been beneficial to the ryots of the Central Provinces. The authors of the Bill lay much stress on the so-called ancient privileges of cultivators in the Central Provinces which, they urge, have been interfered with by Act X of 1859. But the position taken up by them is utterly untenable. This is clearly proved by the following extract from Mr. Charles Elliot's Settlement Report of the Hoshangabad District:—"From all I can learn the position of cultivators in all the neighbouring estates is the same as in Bhopal, and I believe when this District was first ceded to us by the Bhonsla, the state of things was the same. There was no distinction between new and old cultivators but every one was entitled to hold till some one outbid him. And outbidding was the only recognised ground for ouster. It would probably have been thought a hardship if the Patel had ousted any cultivator merely to take his field himself; but I should doubt if any Amil would have paid attention to the cultivator's complaint." This proves to demonstration that the cultivators of the Central Provinces had no ancient rights in the lands they cultivated. It cannot therefore be contended with any show of reason that the introduction of Act X of 1859 resulted in a curtailment of their privileges. So far from this being the case, the working of that Act has been immensely beneficial to them as is proved by the testimony of the local revenue authorities.

The petitioners, in the second place, urge that the introduction of Act X. of 1859 and the conditions of the last settlement have curtailed the rights of the landholders called Malguzars in the Central Provinces. The Sanad granted to the Malguzar is to the following effect:—"under the authority of Government and by virtue of this Sanad proprietary rights and ownership in Mouzah ——Pergana——, Tehsil——, of the—district are vested in——. son of——, and his heirs and assigns according to the terms of Settlement and to the conditions specified in the administration paper (Wazile-ul-arz) and other settlement records." The second para of the Pergana Wazile-ul-arz runs as follows:—"The proprietary rights in this village, which has been bestowed on us by Government, convey to us absolute and complete ownership of the land and of all rights and interests in it, except such rights and interests as may be vested in others by law or by custom hereinafter recorded. We possess the power of transferring our rights to others at will and at the death of any proprietor his heirs will succeed to his estate according to the provision of law." These documents clearly establish that the zemindars possess full and absolute proprietary right in the villages settled with them subject only to the following conditions—namely (1) "that they are to pay the revenue and cesses assessed at the last settlement, (b) and that they are to respect any subordinate rights and interests vested in others by law and recorded at the settlement." But notwithstanding the pledge contained in the Sanad the proprietary rights of the zemindars have been interfered with by the creation of a tenure called the Malk Makbuza tenure and in other ways. The holder of this tenure enjoys all those rights [illegible] holding, which a landholder possesses in his village. He can transfer his holding to whomsoever he pleases without any reference to his landlord. Then there is the [illegible]te occupancy tenure, the holder of which known as a privileged ryot is entitled to hold at fixed rents and he can mortgage and even sell his holding under certain conditions. The class of privileged tenants was created by a circular of the Chief Commissioner in 1865. Well do the petitioners say that if Act X of 1859 is unsuited to the circumstances of the Central Provinces, the present Bill, if passed into law would be much worse in this respect, inasmuch as it will put an end to all sympathy between landlords and tenants and overwhelm the revenue courts with suits and applications—the natural result of quarrels between these two classes. There will be antagonism and ill will where there is sympathy and good will.

A NATIVE STATESMAN ON THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

AMONG Indian statesmen Mr. Sashia Sastri takes a high rank. He is a compeer of Raja Sir Madhava Rao. Both of them were brought up in the same school of education but in different schools of thought. The reader will recognize Mr. Sashia Sastri as the late Dewan of Travancore and of Pudducotta. He was appointed a member of the Vice-regal Council, but could not join it owing to domestic reasons. He is now a member of the Madras Legislative Council. He was appointed a member of the Madras Committee on local self-government, and in that capacity he has recorded a remarkable minute on the subject, which we give below:

It appeared to me at the outset that the phrase 'Local Self-Government,' though it correctly indicates the goal to which it is to lead eventually, is almost a misnomer when applied to the scheme proposed by the Government of India, which, such as it is, would be more correctly defined as a scheme for a greater association of the people in the deliberations of the Government Executive officers in certain matters of *local* interest. The result has been a great misconception the 'Conservatives' taking it to mean a transfer of authority and functions from trusted responsible officers to 'boards' elected by the people; and the 'Radicals' (that is the party of progress among the Hindus) taking it to mean a 'Magna Charta' under which the management of all local matters of the very first importance is to be taken away from Government officers and placed absolutely in the hands of representative bodies *elected* by the people. Obviously neither is correct; for, in all essential matters, such as Education, Sanitation, Public Works, the scheme contemplates no severance of the Government or its responsible officers;—but on the other hand the general principles will still continue to be laid down by Government and will be carried out under the general supervision and directions of the responsible Heads of Departments:—and the so-called self-governing bodies will simply have an opportunity of expressing their views and co-operating with the Government officers in seeing that all local interests and local wants are carefully studied and attended to. Practically, therefore, the self-governing bodies will move very much in grooves cut and made for them; and will have very little room to go wrong and very little power to take 'new departures.'

That this must be so for some good long time yet, will be obvious to those who have studied the condition of the people. Notwithstanding the great strides made within the last 30 or 40 years, education and knowledge have touched but the outermost thin fringe of a very vast population, and those who have been so influenced are for the most part absorbed in the various subordinate services of the governing machinery and the rest, few and far between, are also intensely engaged in professions which take up their time and attention. An educated independant middle class of landed gentry is still to come into existence. Even at this early stage 'stump oratory' has sprung up and it goes without saying that a class of penniless patriots or demagogues who have nothing at stake is a dangerous element in any country, and must be so in a country acquired by conquest and held by the sword.

In Great Britain centuries of anarchy brought the Wittenagemot into existence and from the Wittenagemot to the present Parliament was the development of 1,000 years, full of stirring vicissitudes. If this was the case with a compact nation like the Anglo-Saxons, how much more slow and difficult must be the process of amalgamation and the development of representative institutions based on popular election in a country like India, peopled by divers nationalities, and where each nationality in its turn is divided within itself into sections which are as different in thought and feeling as one nation is from another? It will probably be a century before representative institutions are fully matured and attain to that stage when absolute powers of governing in all local matters can be safely entrusted to them.

Meanwhile there is no cause to prevent a forward movement. The spread of education is slowly revolutionizing national ideas and raising national aspirations, and, unless the Government takes note and keeps pace, discontent, if not disaffection, must spring in the minds of the leading classes and ere long danger to the State must ensue. It is therefore a graceful and statesmanlike move on the part of Government to invite the people to take a share in the discussion and management of matters in which they must be interested.

The people on their part must thankfully accept the invitation and show themselves worthy of confidence and capable of discussing public matters in a public spirit—free of all prejudices and personal likes and dislikes.

The simple act of bringing together on the same platform the subjects through their representatives and the Rulers, in the person of the District Officers of Government, was a very great step in advance when it was taken 15 years ago by the establishment of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards. The Land holders and others who had never before met the Collector on terms of equality absolutely refused to take their

seat at the same table ; and yet what a change has taken place within this short space of time? The Collector or other presiding officer is no longer an object of dread and on occasions he is often outvoted.

The educated natives, whether engaged in Government service or in other walks of life must, for a long time to come continue to be the interpreters between their own countrymen and the rulers. To say that they are selfish and unsympathetic and not likely to take interest in, or sacrifice time and convenience for, the common good of the country, is a libel on their character and a libel on Education itself.

I therefore entirely agree with the gentlemen of the Committee in all their main proposals, which are well calculated to secure a greater number of admissions to the existing and Local Fund platforms, but also to create a great number of such platforms all over the country, where representatives of the people and Government will meet on terms of equality and discuss with perfect freedom all matters of, local (but virtually public) interest.

Twenty years hence the result will be a wide diffusion of the knowledge of the principles on which the country is governed, and a greater familiarity with the ways of conducting public business, and an intimate acquaintance with the agencies who are engaged in the work of administration and the dispelling of that dense ignorance among the people which breeds suspicion and even disloyalty.

As the Local bodies become more and more fit, the powers of control and check over them which are now necessarily reserved in the hands of District Officers will be gradually relaxed and eventually transferred to the bodies themselves. For the sake of the cause, the people and the rulers, the watchword for a long time to come must still be 'step by step' (which is the same as 'Festina Lente').

In the Madras Presidency we have been proceeding exactly on these lines and the existence and successful working of a great number of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities is an undeniable proof of the practicability of accomplishing more in the same direction and will render easier the growth and assimilation of similar bodies all over the Presidency.

A great mistake has been made I fear by Editors of Vernacular Newspapers in supposing that the Government of India in suggesting the withdrawal of District Officers whenever practicable from the 'Local bodies' meant to indicate want of trust in them. Such would be an unwarrantable presumption.

The real meaning is obviously, that it would be more in consonance with the principles enunciated and a great earnest of the intentions of the Government to have the official element in these local representative bodies reduced to a minimum, so that the people may see that the Government do not wish to govern by a permanent and overwhelming majority composed of its own officers, and always presided over by the Head of the District Nor can I conceive that any body of highly educated gentlemen such as compose the great Civil Service of India would so far forget their duty and loyalty to Government or the claims of kindred humanity as to offer obstructions to the movement from mere arrogance or selfish motives. It is within my experience that the Collector,—President, reposed greater confidence in a native Vice-President than in a European (Civilian) Vice-President. Nor is it possible for me to forget the fact that twenty-five years ago there was not a single native exercising Revenue and Magisterial functions higher than those of a Tahsildar or Head of Police. What is the case now? All these functions excepting the highest have been transferred to Native Deputy Collectors and Magistrates. Twenty five years ago no native was trusted with the charge of a Treasury and now there is none but a native in charge of all Treasuries all over India. Again twenty-five years ago in the Judicial Department even the Principal Sudder Amins had but a limited jurisdiction. Now there is hardly a District Judge exercising original jurisdiction, the whole work of the original jurisdiction has passed to native agency. Last and not the least, the Highest Appellate Courts in the country contain a Native Judge. Again the Civil Service itself is no longer a monopoly. Natives have entered in both by competition and by nomination. Though it may be true that measures tending to make in roads into their privileges and emoluments have been invariably resented by the Civil Service, I am not aware that any opposition was ever continuously manifested to measures trasferring the highest powers to competent natives. On the other hand, relief from excessive work was always hailed with joy. There is thus nothing in the history of the past which need cause the slightest apprehension that the Civil Service as a body would in the future oppose measures such as are now under discussion involving the transference of administrative functions from themselves to representative bodies elected by the people, subject to such barely necessary restrictions as are the necessary consequences of their responsibility for the goodworking of the whole machinery. I have not, therefore, the slighest hesitation in fully endorsing the views of the Committee on this point.

While recording these views I cannot fail to foresee and must not hesitate to state the many rocks ahead, which the scheme of election now to be introduced so largely will have to steer clear of. If in such an advanced country as England many inducements, some of a very questionable nature, are required to bring electors to the poll, how much more intense would those evils become where the people are quite new to the system and too prone to yield to temptations when a vote cannot be exchanged for 'coin.'

But I suppose it would be long—very long—before the hustings come to be so contested or the post of a Member on the District Local Fund Board or a Municipal Commissionership becomes an object of a life's ambition like an "M. P." for which even £500,000, is sometimes not too great a price in the native land of our Rulers.

I therefore fully concur in the views of the Committee on the 'Franchise' which will embrace the 'lords of many acres,' the less rich but educated men traders, as well as servants of Government, retired and in active service.

If, under God's blessing, these institutions prosper, and work well, a rich political future is undoubtedly in store and representative bodies of a more perfect kind near the centres of Local and Imperial authority, and finally at the very Centre of All Authority, namely, the great British Parliament, must be the logical natural outcome of the small beginnings of the present.

This thoughtful minute ought to receive the attentive consideration of not only the Government but also of our countrymen.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 11.

I had almost suspected that the ebullition of public feeling in Calcutta consequent on the severity of punishment to Mr. Surendranath Banerji would be connected by the Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times* with the Indian policy of Lord Ripon and that this cry will be taken up unsparingly by Lord Ripon's enemies in England and in the English press. The papers brought to us by the last mail confirm me in my view. I am not surprised at the *Times* attributing the state of public feeling in Bengal 'to the bad blood which has been stirred between the Anglo Indian and the native community by the introduction of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill.' That antagonism of races has of late been, stirred up in Bengal cannot be denied, but the question is who stirred up that antagonism? Can any body deny that the mischief is the work of the bolder and more rash spirits of the Anglo-Indian community who have taken the initiative in the matter, the Bransons, the Keswicks and other self-constituted leaders of that community? It cannot for a moment be supposed that those who try to see that there shall be no governing caste in India and that all classes shall stand equal in the eye of law can have any thing to do with the present feeling of the Natives towards Europeans. The fact is that Lord Ripon is even at this moment popular from one end of India to the other, and among the 250 millions of the people of this country. It is true he is unpopular among a certain section of Europeans, known as Independent Britons. But no Viceroy who has tried to do his duty has ever been popular with that section. The history of India and Indian Legislation since the mutiny furnish many illustrations of the exhibition of bad feeling towards the head of the Government in India by the rampant Anglo-Indians. Lord Canning and Lord Lawrence were at one time in the position in which Lord Ripon is at present. In a letter written by Lord Canning to the Queen, September 25, 1857, he says—'there is a bad and indiscriminate vindictiveness abroad, even among many who ought to set a better example, which it is impossible to contemplate without a feeling of shame for one's countymen. . . Nor does it occur to those who talk and write most upon the matter, that for the Sovereign of England to hold and govern India without employing, and to a great extent, trusting natives both in civil and military service, is simply impossible. . . To those whose hearts have been torn by the foul barbarities inflicted on those dear to them, any degree of bitterness may be excused. No man will dare to judge them for it. But the cry is raised loudest by those who have been getting quietly in their houses from the beginning and have suffered little from the convulsions around them, unless it be in pocket. It is to be feared that the feeling of exasperation will be a great impediment in the way of restoring tranquillity and good order, even after signal retribution shall have been deliberately measured out to all the chief offenders.' Her Majesty's reply is as worthy of her Christian character and piety as the letter from Lord Canning is full of noble sentiments. She says 'Lord Canning will easily believe how entirely the Queen shares his feelings of sorrow and indignation at the un-Christian spirit shewn, alas! to a great extent, here by the public towards India in general, and towards sepoys *without discrimination*. It is, however, not likely to last. To the nation at large, to the peaceable inhabitants, to the kind and friendly natives, who have assisted us, sheltered the fugitives, and been faithful and true, there should be shown the greatest kindness. They should know that there is no hatred to a brown skin none; but the greatest wish on the Queen's part is to see them happy, contented, and flourishing.'

Mr. Bosworth Smith, the learned biographer of Lord Lawrence gives an anecdote related to him by Sir Frederick Halliday some time your Lieutenant-Governor about Lord Canning which, while it indicates the nobleness of Lord Canning's character serves to illustrate the bitterness of feeling shown towards him by the Anglo-Indian community of his time. Sir F. Halliday was, about the period of the fall of Delhi during the Indian Mutiny, talking to Lord Canning on the unsparing abuse with which he was calumniated by his countrymen in India. 'But read' Lord Canning said, 'these papers,' which he took out of his table drawer. They were the result of the careful enquiries he had caused to be made, into the working of some of these courts, since they had been in operation, and they disclosed a series of acts of tyranny, cruelty and injustice of the most brutal and horried nature.' Sir F. Halliday while expressing his horror but expressed a hope that he would publish it as his complete justification against his calumniators. 'No! Lord Canning replied, as he took the papers from Sir F. Halliday's hand, and locked them up in his drawer; 'I had rather submit to an obloquy than publish to the world what would so terribly disgrace my countrymen. It is sufficient that I have prevented it for the future?

That Indian indegenous opinion is beginning to attract the attention of the British public and the British press is shown by the papers to hand by to-day's English mail. The *Public Opinion* to hand just as I write reproduces summary of the opinions of the vernacular press in India on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, from the April number of the *Voice of India*. This summary lays before the British public a fair statement of what the people in different parts of India think and feel on the subject of the Jurisdiction Bill. This reproduction of indegenous native opinion in India is a very hopeful sign. The opponents of the Bill cannot expect to succeed until they are able to show that the arguments put forth by the writers in the native press are wrong and futile. In the coming discussion in Parliament with reference to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's motion fixed for the 15th June to call the attention of the House to Lord Ripon's Indian policy, this budget of opinions of the native press as epitomised in the *Voice of India* cannot fail to interest members of the House of Commons and others interested in Indian politics. The Bengal planters have doubtless worked hard through their friends to bring the question on for discussion in the House of Commons in connection with Mr. Ilbert's Jurisdiction Bill, but the fact that no prominent members of the Conservative party has consented to be the spokesman of their views, and that the advocate they have after all been able to secure is a common place politician does not augur well for the success of the opposition in Parliament. The fact is the elders in the Conservative ranks, I mean, men, like Sir Stafford Northcote, cannot shut their eyes to the plain truth, apart from the inherent merits of the controversy, that the present measure is but the legitimate outcome of the policy enunciated from time to time by the Conservative Government when in power, and carried out in its expanded features by the Government of Lord Lytton. It thus seems to me that the leading members of the opposition are weighed down already by the course adopted by their party when in power, and would feel self-condemned were they to show a strong opposition. We have the authority of the biographer of Lord Lawrence for the fact that when Lord Lawrence said that much as he would like to encourage English private enterprise in India, he would oppose it when he found that it would act oppressively towards the people and injuriously towards the interests of the state. In his reply to the despatch which contained the above remark Lord Cranbourne remarked that 'the way in which English Agents unwatched are apt to maltreat natives is a material argument in the question of encouraging private enterprise?' These considerations cannot fail to have their influence on the conservative members who have borne their part in the past history of the question. I see therefore nothing to discourage me as to the result of the debate fixed for the 15th June.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE SALIGRAM CASE has undergone a new phase. It was on appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Cunningham last week, and the Chief Justice delivered judgment on Saturday. His Lordship has quashed the order of Mr. Justice Norris, committing to jail one of the parties, Juggannath Das, for disobedience of orders of the Court. Mr. Justice Cunningham concurs. We reserve remarks till we see the judgment.

THE MILLANIUM is at hand! The *Englishman* tells the Viceroy that if the Ilbert Bill be withdrawn, the wolf and the lamb will lie down together, his Excellency will be honored, and there will be smile on every European face when he comes back from Simla. Lest we be charged with misrepresentation we will quote our contemporary's own words. Thus: "If the Bill be withdrawn, in that case we shall trust to the effect of the Exhibition in the cold weather to mitigate in a great measure the present excited feeling of race antagonism and to operate as an active and efficient means in again promoting public good fellowship between the European and native communities. We confidently hope, however, that wiser counsels will at last prevail, and that the Government, by at once withdrawing the Bill, will afford the grateful opportunity to the European community in Calcutta of giving the Viceroy a hearty welcome on his return to the capital, and of co-operating with him with loyal devotion in endeavouring to celebrate in fitting manner the great occasion of the inauguration of a universal exhibition in the capital of India." Hurrah for the Independent Briton! The *Englishman* is however candid enough to say: "We wish, however, to warn the Government solemnly against any misconception on one point. Under no possible circumstances will the European community consent to accept any compromise which will admit the principle of the Bill. This principle involves a question of honor, and can therefore admit of no compromise." So it is a "point of honor" with the loyal British subjects of Her Majesty that her own Government should kiss the dust and eat the leek for the sake of their vanity!

THE SCHOOL-BOYS arraigned on a charge of rioting on the day of the trial of Babu Surendranath Banerjea at the High Court have been let off with the exception of one, who has been convicted of assault and attempt to escape from lawful custody. The Chief Magistrate held that there was no case for rioting, that only the first defendant committed assault and attempted to escape, he has accordingly sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 50 for the first offence and to a week's rigorous imprisonment for the second. The Chief Magistrate is not quite consistent, for he does not believe the prosecution with regard to other charges and other defendants, and yet he believes it with regard to the first defendant. He admits that the defendant is thoroughly respectable by birth and position and bears a very good character. Under the circumstances a heavy fine we submit would have met the ends of justice. It is stated that the High Court will be moved for a writ of *certiorari*.

LORD NORTHBROOK has completed his Indian Temple in London, and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales gave another proof of his warm and generous sympathy for India by consecrating it. The ceremony was performed with great *eclat*. Lord Northbrook in asking the Prince of Wales to inaugurate the Club said :

The wish of those starting this club was to make it of as much use as it could be to natives of India coming to England, and with this view it could be kept entirely free from any kind of political aspect, whether in relation to English or to Indian politics. It was a great pleasure to those who had taken a part in starting the club to find the proposal had been accepted in this sense and that it had received so large an amount of support. He would not dwell upon details already known to all there, but would only remark that they hoped to receive some further assistance to enable them to complete the arrangements contemplated. In conclusion he presented to the Prince of Wales a letter he had received from an Indian gentleman, which he requested his Royal Highness to read, in connection with the opening of this club.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales spoke to the following effect :

Lord Northbrook, my lords and gentlemen,—When I was originally asked to be patron of this club I need hardly tell you that after the account which was then given by Lord Northbrook of its objects, I felt that it was an institution which would be successful and popular, and one which would benefit greatly the natives of India coming over to this country. Therefore I can assure you it is with sincere pleasure that I am here to-day to open the club, and I trust, indeed feel sure, that it will be a success in every way. (Cheers). I have not forgotten—and I address this especially to those gentlemen who have come here from India—I have not forgotten, nor I am likely to forget the magnificent reception given me in India, not only by the native Princes but by every class in the country; and the interest I have always taken in all that concern Her Majesty's Indian Empire will, I can assure you, gentlemen, ever continue. (Cheers.) I think it a highly desirable and good thing that a club of this nature should have been formed, so as to bring the natives of India into close communication with my countrymen, and that facilities should be afforded them of finding a comfortable place for the interchange of ideas, and for the relaxation from the studies of the different professions they come to this country to enter. I feel that it is in every respect desirable that this club should have been formed, and I have not the smallest doubt that it will be successful. (Cheers.) I am glad to hear from Lord Northbrook of the money which has come in from India and it is gratifying to know that the Indian princes have been magnanimous in their subscriptions and that they have shown a great interest themselves in the success of this undertaking. I thank you again for the words addressed to me by Lord Northbrook, and most heartily do I wish success to the Northbrook Club. (Cheers.)

Thus Lord Northbrook's Indian Temple has been inaugurated under the highest auspices. We hope the Indian pilgrims, who will repair thither, will imbibe the noble spirit in which this meeting-ground of Europe and Asia has been designed.

THE STATESMAN renders the following explanation of the so-called cooked telegram :

The telegram was intended to be an official abstract of the debate, and, as such, it was drawn up by the Secretary of the Legislative Department, to whose lot the work properly fell. He was uninfluenced in any way by Government, and was himself opposed to the Bill ; therefore, had he had any inclination to intentionally garble the telegram, he would have tried to produce the opposite effect to that which he is stated to have done. After the draft was completed, it was passed by a Member of Council who only made a few unimportant alterations, and we believe that these two were the only persons who had anything to do with the telegram as far as the drafting was concerned.

We have made this explanation with a double object : *first*, in common justice to those members of the Government, who have been falsely accused of having drafted the telegram, with the direct intention of misstating and garbling facts, and of deceiving the English nation ; and *second*, to show that whatever errors there may have been, they were mistakes pure and simple, accidentally inserted by the drafter of the telegram, whose Sympathies would have induced him to lean the opposite way, had he *intended* to lean at all. As to the statement, or insinuation, which we have seen published, to the effect that Lord Ripon himself is responsible for any misstatement made, it is an unworthy insinuation published with an unworthy object, and is a disgrace to the pages of a respectable journal.

We hope this explanation, which is fair and honest, will silence the foul tongue of the calumniators.

THE STATESMAN has the following startling paragraph :

Not long ago we remarked upon the suspicion that had taken possession of the native community that an official crusade was about to be undertaken against the native papers. We do not think this was more than a suspicion, and yet there is no doubt that it was based upon certain facts which will one day become notorious. The facts were actually known to very few, but the vague inference deducible from them spread far and wide. The facts are already coming to the surface, and, as we have said, will by-and-by be notorious. In the meantime we believe we may state that some time ago—before the contempt case was heard of—a clique of officials, with at least one non-official, in Calcutta, formed a scheme in order to bring about the prosecution of a number of native papers. We believe (we state this as a belief, not as a known fact) that the object was to assist the agitation against the Jurisdiction Bill by creating a strong feeling, chiefly in England, that the natives had become extremely hostile to Englishmen, and that Lord Ripon's policy was to blame for this. Urgent appeals both from official and non-official quarters were made to the Bengal Government. Fortunately it was not thought proper to proceed further without the sanction of the Supreme Government, and that sanction was withheld. If Bengal had been independent of the Viceroy in Council, we believe there is every reason to suppose that the dreaded reign of terror would have been established. The clique was disappointed, but we suppose their vexation has been soothed by the prosecution of the *Bengalee*.

We do hope that Mr. O'Donnell will put a question to the Under-Secretary of State in the House of Commons on this subject. Truth will be out. What dire conspiracies may be sometimes formed against our liberties without any one of us knowing any thing about it! One fine morning we may rise and see ourselves in fetters! All honor to Lord Ripon for firmly upholding the cause of the liberty of the press. This additional fact enhances the obligation of the Native Press to his Lordship. We hope the vernacular papers, if not for any other consideration, at any rate out of gratitude to Lord Ripon, will moderate their tone in this crisis. Just criticism can lose nothing from moderation of language.

MR. SINNETT, late editor of the *Pioneer*, has written a strong letter to the *Times* on public feeling in India. He condemns the Ilbert Bill but thus writes about the contempt case :

Certainly the article written by the unfortunate Bengali journalist was technically indefensible, but this was merely due to the fact that the writer was unskilled in the art of public criticism—an art which few of his countrymen have yet acquired. True, he criticized the action of the judge in the idol case on a misconception of the facts ; but newspaper articles are written in all parts of the world every day on misconceptions of facts. He found fault with a public man who was not to blame and dozens of English gentlemen do the same thing in the London Press every day. He has been put in prison because he ran his head against an ugly remnant of mediæval customs—the right of judges who consider themselves aggrieved by a public writer to revenge themselves on him at their own discretion. This is a right accorded to no other public official, one which is clearly out of harmony with the tendency of modern thought, and which legislation must ultimately abolish. There is nothing so contemptible about courts of justice constantly as they err and grievously imperfect as they are in many respects as their nervousness about contempt.

What can more deeply wound all delicate perceptions of justice than the spectacle of Judge Norris sending a respectable man of letters to prison as a malefactor for writing an article in a newspaper on a public matter in a hasty way, which happened to ruffle the judge's sense of the respect due to himself? It is monstrous that he should have had the power to do this ; it is disgusting that he should have exercised it.

No words that I can use in this matter will do more than faintly indicate the feeling educated natives of India will entertain about this case. The British *regime* in India is irresistibly strong, and is not imperilled by such feeling in the least degree ; but that is not the point which serious philanthropists in India will think about. Bad feeling of this sort is disastrously unfavourable to the development of the British *regime* in India into something which shall altogether get above that melancholy view of the subject which regards the inhabitants of India as still divisible into conquerors and the conquered. There are many influences at work to promote true unity of sentiment among natives and Europeans in India ; administrative institutions can only be slowly modified, but good seed has lately been sown, which promised even to develop these gently and naturally in the right direction. In the face of such hopeful efforts, however, it has been reserved for the Calcutta High court to be guilty of putting the British official before the popular mind in the attitude of the bully, and the oppressor ; of the native, in the person of a cultivated representative of University education and social respectability, in the position of the victim, of bitter and humiliating wrong.

He thus concludes :

The practical course which might now be taken would be to direct the liberation of the native editor, and the introduction of a Bill which should bring the doctrine of contempt of court into harmony with modern sentiment in respect to liberty of the press, and relieve native journalists, and the large community interested in their welfare, from the danger which they run at present of incurring a punishment appropriate to thieves if they happen to wound the vanity or supersensitive diginity of a High court Judge by departure from the unwritten rules of journalistic etiquette. A little timely concession to sentiment is often more important in public affairs than benefits of a more substantial nature. With such a companion order as that I suggest, the Secretary of State might safely direct the surrender of the Jurisdiction Bill as a frank submission to a prejudice on the part of Europeans in India, which, however exaggerated and unreasonable, has shown itself too tenacious to be floated just yet for the mere sake of administrative symmetry. The Secretary of State, by taking on his own shoulders a little responsibility that will not hurt him, can easily save the dignity of the Viceroy in regard to that surrender, which, in some way or other, has now become inevitable, and which managed cleverly need not leave very enduring traces on the face of Indian affairs.

Whatever the Government may do with the Ilbert Bill, we hope the question of the summary jurisdiction of the High Court will not be overlooked.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Indian Mirror* that our well-known townsman Babu Jodulal Mullick and his relative the widow of the late Babu Prankissen Mullick have founded a fund for the support of the poor, each subscribing Rs. 30,000. The object of the fund is thus explained :

The income of rupees two hundred per month is to be partly applied to the education of forty indigent boys of respectable Hindu parentage, ten to be paid for at the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and ten in the School Department, ten in the College Department, and ten in the Law Classes of the Metropolitan College, Calcutta, better known as Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidyasagar's College. The balance, which will be much more than double the amount thus appropriated, will be employed in affording relief to indigent Hindu families in the shape of a monthly subsistence allowance. The management of these two Funds will be vested in the hands of a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen :—

Babu Shama Churn Dey, Rai Bahadur, Babu Norendranath Sen, and Babu Adyto Churn Mullick.—*Members*. Babu Issen Chunder Mukerji.—*Member and Secretary*.

Well done. We hope the good example of these munificent donors will be followed by others.

THE FOLLOWING question was put in the House of Commons regarding the alleged "cooked telegram" :

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, CALCUTTA.

Sir S. Northcote said he wished to ask the Under-Secretary for India a question of which he had given the hon. gentleman private notice. Some little time ago there appeared in the Press of this country statements, purporting to have come through Reuter, of what was alleged to have taken place in debate in the Legislative Council in Calcutta. At the time it was supposed that that was a private communication forwarded by Reuter. But the Indian papers which had recently come to this country seemed to show that the report was forwarded by the Indian Government, and was of an authoritative character. He wished to ask whether the telegraphic account of the proceedings to which he referred was authorised and its transmission directed by the Government of India ; and whether the expense of the transmission was defrayed out of the Funds of the Government of India ; and whether, if so transmitted and authorised there was any objection to lay the report on the table of the House, in order that it might be compared with the reports which had been published on the subject.

Mr. J. K. Cross : We have not received any communication from the Government of India on the subject of the right hon. gentleman's question, nor can I say by whom the costs of the transmission of the telegram was defrayed. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman will repeat the question in the course of a week.

Sir S. Northcote said he would repeat the question next week.

The difference in the tone of Sir Stafford Northcote's question and of the criticisms of certain critics on the subject marks the difference between the English gentleman and English roughs.

WE CANNOT feel too grateful to Mr. O'Donnell for the continual running fire he is maintaining in the House of Commons on Indian questions. We take the following from the latest Parliamentary intelligence :

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS AT BARRACKPORE.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the conduct of the European soldiers at Barrackpore had been the subject of serious complaints by the native population : whether a petition had been presented to the commanding officer from the inhabitants, stating that "unless some stringent measures are at once taken, the honour, the property, and above all the caste of the native population are threatened with imminent danger ;" whether numerous allegations of assaults and insults to native men and women were stated in support of the petition ; whether a letter had been addressed by the native inhabitants of Barrackpore to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declaring that the petitioners "are the victims of the lawlessness of soldiers who have apparently set law and discipline at defiance ;" and whether steps had been taken to establish an impartial investigation into the facts.

Mr. J. K. Cross : Nothing beyond a newspaper report has reached the India Office on the subject. That report said the circumstances alleged have been brought to the notice of the officer commanding the troops at Barrackpore. Doubtless, if this is the case, or if any representation is made to the Government of Bengal, the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

THE RYOTS OF MEHERPORE.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that a petition had been presented

to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the ryots of Meherpore, in the district of Nuddea, complaining of the continued exactions, oppression, and extortion practised by indigo-planters upon the native cultivators, in order to force them to grow indigo for the factories; and whether it was proposed to introduce any amendment in the law upon the subject.

Mr. J. K. Cross: The proceedings of the Government of Bengal have been searched, and no mention of the petition referred to by the hon. gentleman can be traced. The Bengal Rent Law, which is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, will deal with the relations of ryots and superior holders.

INDIAN APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

May 24.—Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the fact that in a recent prosecution against the European proprietor and a native captain of a Bombay line of coasting steamers for alleged breach of the Passenger Acts, both the European proprietor and the native captain were sentenced to fines by the Magistrate; whether the European proprietor made use of his right of appeal as a European to procure a re-hearing of the case in a higher court, with the result that it was decided that no breach of the Passenger Acts had been committed and that his fine must be remitted; whether the native captain, because he was not a European had no right of appeal and could not have his fine remitted; and whether the Government intended to maintain the privilage of appeal for some of her Majesty's subjects, and to refuse it to others, solely on the ground of difference of race.

Mr. Cross: Since answering the hon. Member's question the other evening, I have seen in the *Hindoo Patriot* of the 30th April a mention of the case referred to, but the facts are so insufficiently stated that it is not possible to say whether the native would or would not have had the right of appeal.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq, District Medical Officer, Burry St. Edmonds writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the sligtest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, espicially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it and like it, unmixed with anything as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts, and with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 16th June, 1883.

The improvement manifested in the export branch of our trade has been well sustained during the period under report. Whilst in imports nothing of importance has transpired.

Piece-Goods.—The prolonged absence of demand from the upper provinces has seriously affected this market and rendered it almost staguant.

Yarns.—Import kinds have been in less demand whilst country manufacture continued to find buyers for no's. 10s-12s and 16s. at enhanced rates but the demand slackened towards the close of the week as shippers to China and Rangoon have retired from the field of operations.

Exports have continued on a fair scale in Tea, oilseeds and grain.

Tea.—At the second sale for season 1883 held on the 14th instant 8252 chests were offered, all found buyers except 2849 at prices generally higher than those obtained at the last sales; except for common and medium Souchong sorts which were about half anna lower.

In Linseed—there has been a fair amount of business done at prices slightly higher than before—3-11.

In Poppy limited transactions 4-2-6 to 4-3.

Rape-seed wanted but the market is bare of stocks. Wheat continued to find buyers at previous rates 2-10 to 2-15.

Rices inferior sorts, continue, to be taken for the continent and Coasts at slight advanced rate 1-11 to 1-11-6.

Jute.—Market continued steady, prices have been restricted from further advance by suspension of buying operation by Europeans, but this action did not affect to lower the prices as the stocks have been reduced to about 50,000 mds. and the report of the coming crop having turned smaller than the last will tend to raise the prices ere long.

MONETARY.

Money-market has somewhat been relieved from the effects of stringency owing to the fall in trades demand and ere long we will see the rates of interest and discount reduced at the Bank of Bengal.

In Government Securities nothing of importance has transpired. Market quiet.

4 per cent.	99-11 to 99-12
4½ „	103-12 to 104

In Joint-Stock Shares there have been transactions in Teas chiefly as the season for Tea sales advanced. There will be more doing on the shares and prices ruled by the rates as the production of different gardens sold.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Bombay Fort Reading Room and Library	13	4	0
Bombay Native General Library	13	4	0
W. Fuller Esq., Chundernagore	2	0	0
Shikerpore Native Library	13	4	0
V. H. Caroe Esq., Kolar	5	3	0
Monsukharam Suriaram Esq., Bombay	13	4	0
Prince Mohamed Bukhtyar Shah, Rosapugla	13	4	0
Secy. Reading Room, Calicut	3	8	0
Hony. Secy. Hindu Association, Bangalore	13	8	0
Moharanee Sarat Soondaree Devi, Putia	13	4	0
Baboo Brojosoonder Mitra, Pubna	6	10	0
„ Nogendranath Banerjee, Chowrisahar	5	0	0
„ Lolitmohun Roy, Mynanagar	13	4	0
„ Rajendra Lal Sircar, Arrah	18	14	0
„ Sodasee Lal, Chuprah	6	10	0
„ Chundercoomer Banerjee, Dumka	5	0	0
„ Soseevooson Banerjee, Moharajgunge	3	0	0
„ Shudhindromohun Roy, Chanpertab	20	0	0
„ Upendranath Roy Chowdry, Purah	5	0	0
„ Chundernath Roy Chowdry, Metrakhan	7	4	0
„ Denonath Das, Sylhet	6	10	0
„ Wopendranarain Nundy, Shagunge	15	0	0
„ Ombicaburn Chowdry, Burrisaul	10	0	0
„ Mohendranarain Bhuttacharjee, Bogra	12	4	0
„ Borodaprasunno Shome, Bushirhat	13	4	0
„ Gobindchunder Bysack, Bramonberiah	13	4	0
„ Chundichurn Mozoomdar, Mussooree	6	10	0
„ Joteeprokash Singh, Makalpore	13	4	0
„ Nittogopal Chatterjee, Pakpara	5	0	0
„ Preonath Chowdry, Goalundo	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 13, 1883.

General—28th May—The services of Baboo Hem Chunder Mookerjee, Tempy Sub-Depy Coll. Jehanabad, Hooglv, are placed temply at the disposal of the P W D of this Govt.

1st June—Mr A W B Power, CS, reported his departure from India, on special leave, on 29th April, 1883.

2nd June—Baboo Tara Prasad Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bishenpore, Bankoora, leave for seven weeks, from 10th June, 1883.

Baboo Grindro Nath Chatterjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bongong, Jessore, tempy to have charge of the Brishenpore, sub-divn of Bankoora, during absence of Baboo Tara Prasad Chatterjee.

Mr E V Westmacott, Offg Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

4th June—Baboo Siti Kant Ghose, Offg Depey Magte and Depy Colr, employed on special duty under the Road Cess Act in Bankoora, is vested with the powers of a Colr under sec 100 of that Act.

Mr A Smith, Comr of Orissa and Superdt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from 4th July next, or subsquent date.

Baboo Hari Narayan Banerjee tempy to be a Sub-Depy Colr of the fourth grade, at Jehanabad, in Hooghly, during absence, on deputn, of Baboo Hem Chunder Mookerjee.

Mr J F Stevens, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Sarun, furlough for one year, from date in August next as he may avail himself of it.

5th June—Mr J A Bourdillon, CS, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 4th ult.

Baboo Sree Nath Chatterjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Hejeepore, Mozufferpore, on leave, is transfd to Durbhunga, and posted to the Tajpore sub-divn of that dist.

Munshi Wajid Hossein, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is transfd to Mozufferpore, and posted to the Hajeepore sub-divn of that dist.

Munshi Dedar Bux, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Jajpore, Cuttack, is transfd to the sudder station of that dist from 12th March last.

8th June—Baboo Gobin Mohun Ghose, Depy Colr, Chumparun, is vested with powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

9th June—Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Brahmunberia sub-Divn of the Tipperah dist, leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Govind Chunder Bysack, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr Brahmunberia, Tipperah, to have charge of that sub-divn, during absence of Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Magoorah, Jessore, is transfd to Khoolna, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A Practical and Experienced European gentleman begs to inform the Native gentlemen residing in Chundernagore and vicinity that Musical Instruments can be repaired or tuned on a very moderate scale, good reference from European and Native gentlemen, for whom work has been already executed, at No. 23, Rue de Paris, Chandernagore.

Notice.

Tenders will be accepted for the purchase of all Trees &ca., on the Line now being constructed between Ranaghat (45 miles on the E. B. Ry.) and Krishnaghur a distance of 23 miles.

All Trees to be cut and removed within one month.

List of Trees including Mangoe, Tamarind, Jack, Teak &ca. &ca., value about Rupees 12,000 can be seen at Executive Engineer's Office, Krishnaghur.

J. M. LUFF,
Executive Engineer R. B. (State) Railway.

12th June 1883.

THE INDIAN ECHO.

A Journal of Politics, Literature Science and Art.

The cheapest weekly paper ever conducted in English. It will be thoroughly liberal in its principles and will endeavour to be a faithful exponent of educated native opinion. The proprietors have secured the services of a very competent staff of contributors. It will be published in two Royal forms, every Tuesday from July 1883. The rates of subscription are as follow:

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Manager, INDIAN ECHO,
2, Mirzapore Street, Pataldangah, Calcutta.

EMIGRATION AGENCY FOR BRITISH GUIANA,

8, GARDEN REACH, CALCUTTA.

Notice is hereby given that there is lying at the above Agency a List of the unclaimed balances of the Estates of Indian Emigrants who have died intestate in the Colony of British Guiana (Demerara) amounting, in the whole, to the sum of $14,827-21C. equal to Rs. 37,537-3-10. This List can be inspected at any time during office hours by any person who may be interested in the same.

HENRY KIRKE,
June 12th 1883. Officiating Emigration Agent for the Govt. of British Guiana.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the undermentioned property will be sold by R. Belchambers Esquire, Registrar of the High Court and Receiver to the estate of Brindabundass Khettry diceased, pursuant to an order of the said Court on Saturday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'Clock at noon at his chambers in the Court House. All that piece or parcel of tenanted land or ground measuring about 9 cottas and 14 chittacks with the brick built messuage erected on part thereof and the tiled huts standing thereon situate at No. 49, Burtollah Street in Calcutta being Holding no. 186 Survey block XVII North Division and bounded on the north by the tenanted houses of Nemoo Bibee and Shamuldass Dutt, on the east by the tenanted house of Juggomohun Roy and Thackurdass Roy, and partly by the tenanted land of Kasynauth Roy, on the South by Burtollah Street and on the west by premises No. 50, Burtollah Street. Persons wishing to purchase the same property by private contract are requested to send in their bids in closed covers to the address of the said Reciever and such bids will be opened on the said 7th day of July next, when the Receiver will decide whether to sell the property by public auction or private sale.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale are to be seen at his office in the Court-house or at the office of Baba Gokul Chander Dhur, Attorney-at-Law, at no. 7 Old Post Office Street, on any day before the date of sale and will be produced at the time of sale.

Gokulchunder Dhur, Attorney-at-Law. (Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS, Receiver.

Notice.

Wanted an Overseer for the Sub-Divitional Roads Borpeta on Rs. 75 per mensem. Knowledge of surveying, and levelling essential and practical experience in the work necessary. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than the 21st June next.

Borpeta, Dated the 30th May, 1883. Chairman L. F. Branch Committee, Borpeta.

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COOL, SPARKLING, *Zoedone* EXHILIRATING, REFRESHING.

"A delicious non-alcoholic aerated beverage."—R. A. DOUGLAS LITHGOW.

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ফারম ই।

এসেসারের ডিপার্টমেণ্ট।

ইং ১৮৭৬ সালের (বি সি) ৪ আইনের ১১২,। ১১৪,। ১১৫, এবং ১১৬ ধারানুযায়ী নোটীস।

সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে অত্র পার্শ্ব লিখিত কলিকাতা সহরের কিয়দংশের পরিমান এবং করধার্য্য করিয়া সমাপ্ত করা গিয়াছে। যে পুস্তকে উক্ত পরিমান ও ধার্য্য কর লিখিত

উত্তর সীমা বিডন ষ্ট্রীট।
পূর্ব্ব সীমা করণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট।
দক্ষিণ সীমা মেচুয়াবাজার রোড।
পশ্চিম সীমা চিৎপুর রোড।

হইয়াছে, তাহা (রবিবার ও পর্ব্বদিবস ব্যতিত) অন্য দিবসে দিবা ১১ টা হইতে ৪টা পর্য্যন্ত মিউনিসিপাল আফিস ষ্ট্রীট ৪ নং বাটী কমিসনারদের আফিসে দৃষ্ট হইতে পারে।

কোন ব্যক্তি উক্ত পরিমাপের ও ধার্য্য করের বিরুদ্ধে আপিল করিতে চাহিলে অদ্যকার তারিখ হইতে ১৫ দিবস মধ্যে আপিলের হেতু সংযুক্ত এক লিখিত নোটীস কমিসনারদের আফিসে দাখিলকরিতে হইবে। এবং ইং ১৮৭৬ সালের (বি সি) আইনের ১১৪ ধারার (ক কিম্বা খ) প্রকরণানুসারে আপিল চালাইবে তাহাও কমিসনারদিগের জানাইতে হইবে।

কমিসনারগণ ১১৪ ধারানুসারে আপিল শ্রবণ করিতে সভাস্থ হইবেন, কিন্তু আপিলকারী ইং ১৮৭৬ সালের ৪ আইনের ১১৫ ধারানুযায়ী কার্য্য না করিলে কিম্বা আপিল কালে আপিলকরণীয় বাটীর বা ভূমির মালিকার দখলিকার বা গোমস্তা বলিয়া এসেসমেণ্ট পুস্তকে নাম লেখা না থাকিলে কোন আপিল গ্রাহ্য হইবে না।

সি, ডবলিউ হোপ,

কলিকাতা টাউন করপোরেসনের একটীং সেক্রেটারী।

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI'S CASE.

The Central Committee, appointed at the Public Meeting held on Wednesday the 16th of May 1883, request that all subscriptions, raised or to be raised to defray the heavy expenses incurring or to be incurred to obtain an authoritative decision of the important questions, involved in the recent proceedings against Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, be paid to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, Calcutta, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer to the Committee.

All sums, already collected or to be collected, should, without loss of time, be remitted to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, who will duly ackowledge the receipts thereof privately as well as in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*. Those who do not wish to have their names published, will have their remittances acknowledged in any way they please.

M. C. MALLIK
Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কম্বলিটোলা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিয়াছেন। * * যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। * * কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। * * আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাঁহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was so much delighted with the conversation I had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. * * Though you are young, yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely
KANNILALL DAY RAY BAHADOOR.
F. C. S. F. S, Sc. Lond.

শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন যৎকালে কলিকাতা গবর্ণমেণ্ট সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ে * * অধ্যয়ন করেন, তৎকালে আমি ইহাঁর বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা দেখিয়া অতিশয় সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছিলাম। পরে * * ইনি রীতিমত বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিয়া চিকিৎসা ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করেন। আমি সকল ব্যক্তির মুখেই সর্ব্বদা ইহাঁর চিকিৎসার প্রতিষ্ঠা শুনিয়া থাকি ৬। ৭ বৎসর হইল ইনি আমার যন্ত্রালয়ে চক্রদত্ত গ্রন্থ মুদ্রাঙ্কিত করিতে আরম্ভ করেন; তৎকালে ঐ গ্রন্থের দুরূহ অংশের যেরূপ ব্যাখ্যা করেন, তাহা দেখিয়া আমি বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থে ইহাঁর অতি উত্তম ব্যুৎপত্তি বিলক্ষণ বুঝিয়াছিলাম। পরে আমার অম্লের পীড়া হওয়াতে ইহাঁ দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইয়া আশু প্রতিকার লাভ করি। এক্ষণে যে কোন পীড়া হইলে ইহাঁর নিকট সুব্যবস্থা লইয়া অবিলম্বেই উপশম লাভ করিয়া থাকি। * *

শ্রীগিরিশচন্দ্র শর্ম্মা সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

সুহৃদ্বর শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন—

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ত্বদীয়

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28	×	20	×	18	„	85
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ইহা প্লীহা যকৃৎ কম্প ঐকাহিক দ্ব্যাহিক ত্র্যাহিক চাতুর্থিক ইত্যাদি সর্ব্ব প্রকার জ্বরের অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ।

কলিকাতা বড় বাজার দয়েহাটা ৭ নং বাটীতে প্রাপ্য। মূল্য শোল ঔন্স বড় শিশি ১৷০, আট ঔন্স ছোট শিশি ৸০ আনা।

আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে এজেণ্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, যাঁহারা এজেণ্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

পাইকপাড়া নর্শরি।

দ্রব্যগুণতত্ত্ব। চলিত বৈশাখ মাস হইতে এই নামে ১৬ পেজি ২ ফর্ম্মায় বার্ষিক ২৲ টাকা মূল্যে মাসিক পত্রিকা বাহির হইতেছে, অগ্রিম ১৲ টাকা এবং ৩ মাস পরে বাকি টাকা দিতে হইবে। ইহার সুলেখকের মধ্যে প্রসিদ্ধ গঙ্গাপ্রসাদ সেন, রাজ বৈদ্য পেয়ারিমোহন সেন এবং অন্নদাপ্রসাদ সেন বিশেষ সাহায্য করিবেন। ডাক্তারগণের মধ্যে বাবু ভগবানচন্দ্র রুদ্র এম, এ, এম, ডি, এবং অন্য ডাক্তারেরা সাহায্য করিবেন। গ্রহণেচ্ছুকগণ মূল্য ও পত্র আমার নিকট পাঠাইবেন। ডিমাই ২০ পেজে মাসিক পত্রিকা, **কৃষিতত্ত্ব সচিত্র**। ইহা পঞ্চম খণ্ড গত মাঘ হইতে সুরু হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ৩৷৵০ আনা। উভয় তত্ত্ব একত্তরে লইলে অগ্রিম ৪৷৵০ আনা দিতে হইবে। গত চারি সনের বাঁধান কৃষিতত্ত্বের মূল্য ৪৷৷৵০ আনা।

এখানে সকল প্রকারের গাছ ও বিজ পাওয়া যায়, কেটেলগের মূল্য ৵০ আনা। বরিষায় রোপণ-চষা সবজি ও ফুল বিজের ফি পেকেট ৩৲ টাকা, উভয় আলাহিদা লইলে ফি পেকেট ১৷৷০ টাকা নর্শরির পেট্রন বেনারসের, ত্রিবাঙ্কুরের, দারভাঙ্গার মহারাজাগণ এবং কলিকাতার মহারাজা যতীন্দ্রমোহন ঠাকুর ও মহারাজা নরেন্দ্রকৃষ্ণ বাহাদুরগণ। নর্শরির বিজাদি ও কৃষিতত্ত্বের গ্রাহক হইলে বার্ষিক ১৫৲ টাকা দিতে হয়।

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